

# THE AMERICAN

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE sensation of the day is the charge brought by the Albany *Journal* against Mr. CONKLING. It is customary in New York for the Governor of the State to be renominated by his own party. Mr. CORNELL was nominated as a kind of protest against Mr. HAYES's mild policy of Civil Service Reform, the Independent wing of the party protesting, and some of them scratching his name. But in the great struggle for the reelection of Mr. CONKLING and Mr. PRATT to the National Senate, Mr. CORNELL, like a good many other Stalwarts, became detached from that wing of the party, and hostilities have existed ever since between him and the ex-Senator. Everybody knows that Mr. CONKLING, with the help of President ARTHUR, is doing everything in his power to prevent the Governor's renomination. He has no avowed candidate for the place, although Judge ROBERTSON is spoken of, and Secretary FOLGER is declared in some quarters to be the person already "slated." On the other hand, the anti-CONKLING wing of the party is divided. The prominently Independent element is for Mr. WADSWORTH, while the moderate and stronger party supports Mr. CORNELL, who thus becomes the candidate of men who deplored his election three years ago. In some quarters the Stalwarts are giving Mr. WADSWORTH a kind of surface support, in order to defeat Mr. CORNELL, but of course with the reserved intention of bringing in their own candidate, whoever he may be.

It is in this situation of things that the *Journal*, the Governor's organ, charges upon Mr. CONKLING an attempt to bribe Mr. CORNELL in the performance of his official duties. It is agreed that a bill exempting the elevated railroads in New York city from taxes, to the amount of \$100,000 annually, was passed by the last Legislature at the instance of Mr. JAY GOULD; that Mr. CORNELL was not satisfied as to its constitutionality, and that Mr. JAY GOULD's solicitor engaged Mr. CONKLING to argue the case before the Governor. It is not charged that anything improper was said or done by Mr. CONKLING in the course of this interview; but it is said that he sent personal friends to urge the Governor to sign the bill, and to promise him two things if he did so. One of these was the cessation of political hostility in the matter of the governorship. The other—which was hinted merely—was a share of a new issue of stock by the roads in question. And it is further charged that these personal friends of Mr. CONKLING's, not only waited on Mr. CORNELL at Albany, but followed him to Saratoga, with one or both of these propositions.

Up to this writing, Mr. CONKLING has given no public and explicit contradiction to these allegations, and Mr. CORNELL has said nothing to disavow his responsibility for them. The silence of these two gentlemen is the only evidence to sustain the charge made by the *Journal*. In the meantime the papers take up the matter very much according to their political preferences. Those which are unfriendly to Mr. CONKLING accept the charges as true; his friends deny their truth. For our part, we think it a very unhappy method of treating so grave a matter. We can conceive of nothing more degrading than that gloating over the ruin of hostile reputations, which grows out of partisan and factional bitterness. We have not been distinguished by any gentleness in our handling of the ex-Senator; but we shall not believe these charges until the evidence is more explicit than any we have seen. Mr. CONKLING is a man of national position, and his disgrace would be shared by the whole country. He has many faults, but a want of common honesty never has been charged upon him. He has the shrewdness which comes of a long experience in public life. Sometimes he makes bad blunders, as he did in resigning. But we hardly can believe that he would put his head into the hands of his political enemies after this sort. In fine, nothing in the man's character and record helps to make the charge

credible, and in such cases, at any rate, Christian charity insists at least on the demand for clear proof.

The two weak points in the charge are that the offer was made by persons claiming to speak for Mr. CONKLING, not by himself, and that the reach of Mr. JAY GOULD's influence and activity is not properly weighed. Everybody knows that there is no commoner lobby trick than the pretence to speak for public men, where they have given no such authority. Brazen scoundrels make a business of professing to have the ear of Senators and officials, with whom they never were on speaking terms. There seems to be no reason to doubt that Mr. CORNELL was approached by persons who professed to speak for Mr. CONKLING, and whom the Governor recognized as of the ex-Senator's following. But did he send them? Or were they sent, with the lie in their hands, by the more skilful and unscrupulous schemer whose interest in the matter was so much greater than his?

THE River and Harbor bill still continues to be an element in practical politics. Unfortunately, in many quarters, the popular disapproval of it works in favor of some of the worst elements in our politics. In a great many cases, the bill received the votes of Congressmen who are much above the average, and whose places are wanted by men of much lower grade. These worthies profess a great admiration for Mr. ARTHUR's excellent veto, and a great disgust with those who voted to pass the measure over it, and all this merely for political effect. Thus Mr. HARRIS, who represents the Fourth New Jersey district, is very objectionable to a Democratic "Ring" in that district because of his opposition to some of their plans and proceedings. But Mr. HARRIS voted for the River and Harbor Bill, and the "Ring" at once is profoundly impressed with the wickedness of voting away public money in such a reckless fashion. It is true that, in spite of their opposition, Mr. HARRIS has been renominated, yet his vote may cost him his reelection. Congressmen should pay a more respectful attention to the drift of public opinion outside the Capitol, than to the artificial current of opinion within it. It was the failure to do so that all but cost HENRY CLAY his seat, when many good members did lose theirs, by voting for the first "salary grab."

In other cases, a vote for the bill is used against Independent Republicans by the Stalwarts. It is quite true that of the Republican vote for the bill, the great bulk was Stalwart. But if any of the other factions were foolish enough to vote with them, they now are to be made to suffer the consequences. Thus, quite a number of Massachusetts Stalwarts are indignant at Mr. HOAR for helping to carry the bill over Mr. ARTHUR's veto, and talk as though it were an issue between the severe honesty of a Stalwart President, and the looseness of a less Stalwart Congress.

THE Bankers' Conference at Saratoga does not seem to have had a remarkable degree of interest, as compared with some other years. We find in their proceedings nothing to compare with Mr. THOMPSON's discussion of the general business outlook, or Mr. COE's of the prospects of national banking after the debt is paid. The Conference did a sensible thing by endorsing Mr. WHARTON BARKER's "Memorandum" proposing the entire abolition of the Internal Revenue taxes. The conditions and wants of the South came up for discussion. It appeared that there had been a great improvement in the business condition of that section since the war. The old planter owed all his cotton or sugar to the storekeepers before it was in a condition for delivery. The new makes both ends meet and takes no long credit. But the South needs more banking facilities than it has, or can get under our present system. The very provisions which make our banking system so safe, tend to hinder poor and less developed communities from taking advantage of

it. The provisions of Mr. CRAPO's bill as passed came up also, and the occasion was taken to impress upon Mr. KNOX the collective view of those provisions taken by the Convention.

The status and difficulties of our Saving Banks, in view of the general reduction of interest upon good investments, were handled. It was suggested that the list of privileged investments should be enlarged, by including railroad securities. To this we see very decided objections. No securities are more uncertain, so long as railroads are managed as they now are. A few years ago, for instance, the securities of the New Jersey Central took rank among the best in the market. They looked all right; and, under the existing system of reports, the public had no means of knowing anything to the contrary. Had they been privileged, our Savings Banks would have bought them without scruple, and every bank that did so would have been ruined. When we get a system of national inspection of our railroads, similar to that which Mr. KNOX and his subordinates exercise over the national banks, the reports made to the public will reveal rather than conceal the financial status of each; and then it will be possible to put the better class of railroad securities into the privileged list. Then, and not till then.

THE argument in the Star Route case still continues, each of the defendants being heard separately through counsel. The most extraordinary performance was that of Mr. MCSWEENEY of Ohio in behalf of Mr. DORSEY. Mr. MCSWEENEY is a man who would have made some figure at the Irish bar of two generations ago, when cheap wit and cheaper quotations from the lighter classics went a great way towards building up a professional reputation. His performance reads like a chapter out of "Charles O'Malley," but without the breadth of *Mickey Free's* fun. Yet it is not much out of keeping with the rest of the arguments in defence. Each of these lawyers seems to have been brought into the case, with a special reference to his power to impress a jury in spite of the evidence. Mr. DORSEY chose Mr. MCSWEENEY because he thought his way of working on the twelve as good as Mr. INGERSOLL'S, if not better. Perhaps he is not altogether mistaken. Juries, as chosen in the random fashion we use, are incalculable bodies. In criminal cases, they can be trusted as a rule. In civil cases, the interest is less direct and human, the issue is more complicated, and the chances that the judgment may be directed to its conclusion by some extraneous circumstance, is vastly greater. The substitution of professional jurors in all such cases would diminish the law's uncertainties.

OUR Free Trade friends have been lamenting the monotonous one-sidedness of the testimony before the Tariff Commission. It is true that the Commission gave them every opportunity to be heard, and that they made use of it; but after all, the most time is taken by manufacturers to show the usefulness of Protection and the necessity of maintaining it. Thus far, the Commission has been hearing mainly those manufacturers who think the present duties on articles such as they produce should be increased, rather than lowered. It would be a hasty inference that this is the general attitude of our American manufacturers, or that they look for either the general maintenance of the present duties or the substitution of higher. It is simply because those manufacturers who have, or think they have, a grievance against the tariff, are the most urgent to be heard.

On Tuesday, that *rara avis*, a manufacturer who is a Free Trader, had the best part of a day to himself. Mr. J. S. SARGENT, of New Haven, a maker of hardware, wants cheap materials and cheap labor, in order to compete with foreign producers in foreign markets. As he confessed, he had no experience of what Free Trade would do with him, as he always had produced under the protection of a Tariff. But he wanted to see all duties reduced to 25 per cent., and materials of all kinds put into the free list, in the belief that under this system we should gain for our manufactures more than we should lose. Mr. SARGENT showed in his evidence much more familiarity with the economic theories promulgated in New Haven than with the facts in regard to the condition of the working classes in Europe and America. He took the ground that they generally were as well off on that side of the water as on this. He did not reconcile with this view the constant influx of European laborers into America, although he referred to that influx as one of the hardships of the American workman when on a strike. We presume it

is not a stupid inability to understand their own interest which brings them. They are not that sort of people. "The emigrants to America," says the *Fortnightly Review*, "are the cream of the population of the countries which they desert. The 'feckless loon' stays at home. It is the man of intelligence, enterprise and energy who emigrates." The same periodical gives the reason for their coming: "There is no fair comparison between the condition of the mass of the people, either as regards employment or education, in America and in England during ordinary times. The working class across the Atlantic is far better off." At best, Mr. SARGENT wants the country to take a leap in the dark, towards lower prices, lower wages, and increased competition. But American history tells us what the result would be. Had we never had a Tariff, Mr. SARGENT would not be making shelf-hardware, in the face of English and German competition.

WHILE foreigners express their gratification with the quality of our manufactures and the honesty displayed in them, there is a knot of Americans who are eager to show that we can get nothing of honest make except by importing it, and that our only hold upon the eighth commandment is through commercial intercourse with the old world. Mr. SARGENT illustrated this by several hearsay statements in his argument, which he had picked up from Connecticut economists and New York newspapers, such as his charge that worn-out machinery and obsolete methods help to keep up the price of American iron. The Boston *Herald* made a contribution of this kind to the recent Tariff debate in Congress, by publishing a wholesale onslaught upon the New England manufacturers of knit-goods. It was charged that not more than twenty per cent. of the entire weight of New England hosiery and knit-goods was pure wool; that goods containing ten per cent. of wool were sold as "all-wool," the rest being cotton, flocks and shoddy, with admixture of clay and sand to give weight; and that of the wool actually used, very little was worth more than forty to sixty cents a pound. A representative of the *Advertiser* reports to that paper the results of visits to the fourteen principal mills engaged in this business. He shows that the greater part of the goods produced are, as they profess to be, all-wool, and made from fleeces of the best quality; that every pains must be taken to cleanse out foreign substances, such as sand and clay, as these interfere with the knitting machines; and that for the same reason woollen shoddy can be used only in making the web of the coarsest and cheapest blankets, form whose usefulness this use detracts nothing. The chief admixture with wool is cotton, which is used in producing the cheaper class of goods called "merino," but known by all the world as a mixture of the two, and bought as such by every housekeeper. In making these there is far more trouble and less profit than in making all-wool goods; but the public demand them because of their cheapness, their durability and the brilliant dyes they will take. Besides, some people who cannot wear an all-wool stocking can wear "merino."

Our Free Traders profess at times a great interest in the prosperity of our manufacturers, and a high confidence in their ability to sustain foreign competition without protective duties. They destroy the force of these professions by their manifest readiness to take any brief against American manufacturers, to retail any slander about them which they find current, and their general want of any patriotic pride in the industrial achievements of their countrymen. The *Herald's* writer is more frank than the generality. He opposed the restoration of the duty on knit-goods because he wanted to see large importations of such wares from Europe.

THE canvass in Pennsylvania has not developed any striking features during the past week, but affairs are nevertheless progressing on all of the several sides of the field. General BEAVER's friends have begun to tell him candidly that he has not any prospect of election, and it may be that he will presently come to a realizing sense of the fact. His silence on the stump has been steadily maintained, of late, though it is expected at this writing that he will address the farmers at their pic-nic, in Cumberland County, their meetings affording him certainly a fine opportunity to explain why the Agricultural College has been so complete a failure. Mr. STEWART, his Independent opponent, is also expected to speak at the pic-nic, and if General BEAVER were not ashamed or afraid to enter upon the joint discussion which Mr. STEWART



has proposed, this would have been an opportunity, likewise, to make the arrangements for it.

Meantime, we believe that the public sense of the magnitude of the issues involved in the movement of the Independent Republicans is steadily on the increase. Some superficial observers may not think so, but the evidences of it are very apparent when the situation is carefully studied. The old-time earnestness of the Republicans is arising anew, and in every direction there is a steady tendency among thoughtful men to decline further responsibility for the men, measures, and methods with which Mr. CAMERON and his "machine" are identified. The general disturbance of political affairs in other States points to the certainty that now is the time to plant the Republican banner on advanced and safe ground. The move forward made by the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania is imperatively demanded; without it, "the party," as administered by Mr. CAMERON's agents, would be unworthy of a single effort from any earnest citizen.

A STRANGE story comes from Alabama of a negro conspiracy for the total extirpation of the white population of Choctaw County. As yet we hear only the one side of the matter, but what is told excites suspicion of its truth. It is said that the conspiracy was organized six years ago, but kept profoundly secret, until somebody stumbled over a bundle of papers which disclosed the plot and the names of the ring-leaders. That negroes should conspire for such a purpose is strange enough, since they had nothing to gain but the halter. But that an illiterate race should commit the whole affair to writing, and thus put it in the reach of the white race, is still more surprising. At any rate, one black man has been hung by Judge Lynch for his share in the affair, and further punishments are threatened. Until we have fuller proofs than this, the Northern people will refuse to believe this story; and at the North it will be used by those politicians who think to find their advantage in keeping up a distrust of the South. Mr. HENSEL should send word to the Alabama Democrats that proceedings of this sort are much in the way of PATTISON's prospects of being Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE political event of the week in New England is the reappearance of General BUTLER in Massachusetts politics as the Greenback candidate for the Governorship. It is known that Mr. BUTLER has been in negotiation with some of the Democrats with a view to getting the Democratic nomination as well; and a lively chapter in the politics of the State seems about to open. On one point the Republican party may congratulate itself. After the defeat of the GRANT movement at Chicago, and the nomination of Mr. GARFIELD, Mr. BUTLER bade farewell to the Republican party, and announced his final return to the Democrats. His candidacy, therefore, can cause no complication on the Republican side of the line.

THE success of the Prohibition party in several Western States, and the prospect of its success in others, seems to have awakened a reflective spirit among the representatives of the liquor interest. One of the proofs of this is a series of resolutions adopted by a convention of distillers in Chicago, asking for the enforcement of the Sunday laws, and a strong system of license. These gentlemen seem to feel at last that they have themselves to blame for the rapid rise of a sentiment which threatens to put a stop to their business. They must know that the sale of intoxicating liquors, to say the least, is a business associated with great dangers to the community, and therefore one which calls for the most careful regulation by law. But hitherto they have offered nothing but resistance to such regulation. In Ohio, they are pouring money by the handfuls into the Democratic treasury, to resist just the license laws and Sunday laws, which they demand in Chicago. In every part of the country, they have evaded the laws when they could not repeal them. They have made their business the ally of irreligion, profanity, Sabbath-breaking and indecency. They have carried it on in the most selfish spirit, selling as a rule to anyone who could be induced to buy, whatever the consequences to the purchaser. They have used every kind of persuasion and provocative to increase sales, although they knew that they were tempting the weak to ruin; and they always refuse to contribute anything to the relief of the misery they have caused.

In this city, the Charity Organization Society finds, as elsewhere, that a great proportion of the want and wretchedness of the dependent poor is caused by the use of strong drink; but, so far as we can learn, no liquor-dealer has been induced to contribute a penny to the funds of that or any society for the relief of the poor. Whatever other aspects the Prohibition movement may have, it is a not unjust retribution upon those who will suffer the most from its success.

THE campaign in Tennessee, which is progressing with great earnestness, has its humors. The two wings of the Democracy are now called "the sky blues" and "the Egyptians," the former name designating the State Credit men, who support FUSSELL for Governor, and the latter the Readjusters, who are for General BATE. Both are now making an active canvass of the State, FUSSELL having addressed his first meeting at Paris, on the 19th instant. The Temperance question occupies a large share of attention, the maintenance or repeal of the "four-mile law,"—by which the sale of liquor is forbidden within four miles of an "institution of learning,"—being in dispute. The supporters of FUSSELL generally support the law, though insisting that it is not a party question. The BATE Democrats—or "Egyptians"—are also said to have declared, to some extent, that they will uphold the law, and altogether it illustrates very strongly the statement of the Memphis *Avalanche* that the Prohibition sentiment "is making rapid progress in the Southern States." The Temperance issue, indeed, enters largely into the unique and interesting fight for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Knoxville district, where L. C. HOUK, the present member, a most objectionable and offensive representative, is openly charged with continual drunkenness, both at Washington and in Tennessee. HOUK appears unable to deny this in his speeches, but his record as a "spoils" peddler of the most unblushing sort, and his general unfitness will make his retirement a most appropriate step, whether he is really so intemperate, as is charged, or not.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON denies that he threatened to fire in any contingency upon the Egyptian forts at Alexandria, and also that he carried his ship round the harbor to cheer the British crews. He confined his activities strictly to doing some police work after the city was evacuated, and those exploits were the invention of our amiable friend, the British correspondent. They seem to have been fictions with a purpose. It would suit England to have America give her invasion of Egypt the kind of moral support which those statements indicated. No other country has so great and such just influence with the peoples of the East, whoever may have more with their governments. But an influence created by the unselfish labors of Americans who have given themselves to the work of lifting up the degraded populations of Western Asia, should not be wasted in the furtherance of such iniquities as the English invasion of Egypt. Meanwhile, what will the few American papers who applauded Commodore NICHOLSON for those alleged displays of sympathy, say of him now that he repudiates them with indignation?

It is disheartening to see how much the mere details of this expedition occupy the public mind on both sides of the Atlantic, to the neglect of the moral questions at issue. The English preparations and armaments are spoken of as though the only question were one of the British power to crush an unoffending and unwarlike people, and there were no question of the right to do so. Mr. DE QUINCEY's essay on "Murder as a Fine Art" is paralleled every day by the details of implements of destruction and their use for an expedition in which every death is a murder. We are not of those who think war always unlawful; but can anything be more horrible than the wholesale slaughter of men in such a war as this is?

THE English public finds it very hard to make up its mind as to the merits of the "Salvation Army." The representatives of the English Church evidently fear to adopt towards it the mistaken policy which drove the Wesleyan Methodists out of the Establishment and forced them to become a separate sect. It is from the religious Dissenters that the sharpest criticism of the movement comes, and there is room enough for criticism. Mr. BOOTH, the founder of the Army, is simply a Methodist who believes heartily and practically the doctrines of his sect. Being convinced that the great mass of mankind about him are going down to eternal death, he thinks that he and every other converted

Christian should make it his business to preach the Gospel to men, and should stick at nothing which may command attention and secure a hearing. Every convert of the Army is enlisted as a worker and required to attend the meetings as such. Those who prove quite unfit for this, are sloughed off to find a place in some other religious body. All who stand the test, whatever the degree of their fitness, are retained and furnished with work. The best are promoted to places of command. The principle of implicit obedience to superiors is the only rule of government. Out of the funds in Mr. BOOTH's hands, all are paid. In his hands is vested all the property of the Army.

The moot question is whether the Army is justifiable in its reckless disregard of the proprieties, and whether some of its utterances and proclamations do not verge on blasphemy. In some of its methods it is clearly right. Its processions through the streets to its places of meeting are borrowed from the Primitive Methodists, and form an excellent way of arousing attention and curiosity. The military decoration of its members—both men and women—is effective and useful. Its use of the frank and free speech of the rough classes in preaching to the roughs, has many precedents in all the churches. But, after all, reverence for sacred things is not merely an article of the Christian creed; it is a primary duty of morality and is enjoined as such in the second Commandment. The kind of religion produced by the influence of such proclamations, hymns, and harangues as the Salvation Army sanctions, never can be wholesome or lasting.

THE more Mr. GRAY's trial and imprisonment are looked into, the worse the impression they create against the Dublin judiciary and its methods. The evidence that the jury in the HYNES case were intoxicated is far more than strong enough to justify *The Freeman's Journal* in calling attention to the charge. It is so grave that the Viceroy has been obliged to look into the matter, with regard to the final disposal of Mr. HYNES's case. If Judge LAWSON were to send to jail all the editors who have avowed their belief that that jury was drunk, the Dublin jails would be filled by a very respectable company, including Mr. JOHN MORLEY and others of high standing in London. It is to be hoped that no officialism will stand in the way of Mr. GRAY's release; but it is just like the English to show in this way their utter inability to understand or govern the Irish.

In this connection a demand is made that the process in case of contempt of court shall be regulated by statute. That process is a survival of a general condition of society which has passed away. When the custom arose of allowing a judge to send a man to jail for any act or publication which seemed to imperil the dignity of the court or to bring the administration into contempt, similar safeguards were thrown around officials of every class. Free speech about the King's Ministers, even in Parliament, was liable to severe punishment. A little more than a hundred years ago, no newspaper dared to print the name of a public man in its columns, in the way of comment on his conduct. Initials, nicknames and false names had to be employed. The advance of personal liberty has swept away all these restrictions, and nobody thinks of restoring them. But in the courts of Europe and even of America, there still may be found remains and relics of this old order of things, the worst being the assumption of the right to fine and imprison for anything the Judge chooses to treat as contempt. In our own city this wretched tyranny has abated, since one of the most eminent lawyers at the bar chose to accept imprisonment for contempt, rather than pay any fine or offer any apology.

A SERIES of bad harvests has brought on a famine in Iceland, a country so poor in natural resources that nothing but the unwearied industry of its people could prevent the frequent recurrence of this disaster. The Icelanders, who, by the way, are the oldest Americans of the white skin, form one of the most remarkable communities of modern times. With almost no schools they are universally educated, being taught at the fireside. Without the use of military force, they have wrested a virtual independence from Denmark, and restored their old representative institutions. Their country is one of the least attractive in the world, yet nearly every part of it is associated with the recollections of a past recorded in one of the most fascinating of secondary literatures. The world all but forgets their existence. It is no part of culture to have read SNORRE STURLESON or the "Landnamabok." But

the Icelanders watch the course of the world's events, and are familiar with all the best names and books in its literature. If they cannot live to any advantage in Iceland, surely there are other parts of America in which they might find congenial homes, and perpetuate their culture and their language. According to all accounts, the climate of Manitoba would suit them much better than it does European settlers.

THE jealousy of England felt by Italy, under existing circumstances, finds expression in the August number of the *Nuova Antologia*, a monthly magazine published at Rome. The editor does not hesitate to compare the attack made by England upon ARABI Bey to the conquests of CORTEZ and PIZARRO, and threatens her with the united opposition of Germany, Austro-Hungary, Italy and Russia. To the repeated invitations of England to unite with her, Italy, he says, has constantly replied that she would never do anything without the full approbation of the other powers. *Italia fara di se* does not seem to be her present motto exactly; and the *altre potenze* will think twice before they start a general European war.

THE types made us say last week that the density of population in France is 165 to the square mile. We wrote 105. For "Surinam tobacco" in another paragraph, we should have said "Sumatra tobacco."

(See *News Summary*, page 316.)

#### AMERICA AND HER CRITICS.

OUR good friends of the (London) *Spectator* are puzzled by the calmness with which Americans have taken Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD's "Word about America." They predicted for him very hearty abuse from our side of the Atlantic, and they cannot discover the reason for our silence. It even suggests to Mr. LOWELL that he owes it to his country to make some reply to Dr. ARNOLD, and suggests points on which he might touch in a second essay, "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners." All this shows how much the *Spectator* fails to understand the new tone of American feeling with regard to foreign criticism. It would not gratify Americans in the least to find Mr. LOWELL treating even MATTHEW ARNOLD's somewhat unpleasant article as a matter demanding any reply. Time was when the American people felt differently, and when any little upstart who could find his way into the columns of an English newspaper, was able to excite a general outburst of retort, if he saw fit to depreciate our country and its institutions. In those days, we wore the thinnest skins to be found on human backs, and philanthropic people saw some reason to regret that we wrote and spoke the same language with Englishmen. It was said often that the barrier presented by difference in language would be an additional guarantee for good feelings between the two countries, as every offensive paragraph was sure to reach the American people, and to give an amount of annoyance out of all proportion to its real importance.

This feeling reached its culmination during the war. In the earlier stages of that struggle, our cutaneous sensitiveness was more acute than ever, and there was more than ever to keep the country in a state of chronic annoyance. A great country, pouring out lives and treasure like water for the maintenance of its national unity, found itself stung by innumerable literary gnats in the heat of the conflict. While the issue was doubtful, these taunters still had power to sting. What our English unfriends wrote in their magazines and newspapers, what they spoke in Parliament and from the hustings, corresponded too often to the despairing doubts which the truest Americans had to crush within themselves. But when the end came, and a united country lay beneath the one flag, even though two hundred thousand graves marked the cost of the victory, a change came over the national spirit. It was felt that a nation which could so fight, so win, and so use its victory, was great enough to stand on its record and respect itself before the world. The curse of slavery, the sorest spot that the arrows of the enemy had sought, was gone. The stability of our national order was assured by its passage through the sharpest trial. And, above all, the people had awakened to such a sense of national existence and unity as never before had been known in America. As Mr. LOWELL expressed it,

"Earth's biggest country's got her soul  
And risen up earth's greatest nation."

It is in this spirit that we take the censures of even such critics as



Dr. ARNOLD. We no longer are *parvenus*, under the necessity of asserting ourselves and resenting slights. We have the blue blood which cannot be insulted. We can forgive those who write hard things of us, if they will but amuse us. Mr. DICKENS may come back without either recantation or apology. Mr. GLADSTONE may forget his declaration that "Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS had made a nation." Mr. FREEMAN is welcome, although he once published the first volume of a "History of Federal Government from the formation of the Achæan League to the Dissolution of the American Union" (1864). We care for none of these things. Here and there a belated American may fall into the old tone of resentment. There always will be some to perpetuate obsolete frames of mind. But the general feeling is that we are good enough for anybody who cares to look at us, and that foreigners will find their advantage much more in trying to see what manner of people we are, than in praising or blaming this or that by comparing it with what they have in the old world.

As for Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD, there are several reasons why Americans should be particularly tolerant of his criticisms. The first is that they have a genuine liking for him, and for his freedom from the insularity and narrowness of the average Englishman. Even when they differ from him—and very few are in agreement with his theological opinions,—they admire his frankness and force, while they enjoy the grace of his exquisitely easy style. Another reason is that Mr. ARNOLD, being free from insularity, avoids the offensively insular line of criticism even in his "Word about America." He does not say, "My dear friends, we do all this so much better in England. You really must look to us to see how it should be done." Quite the opposite. He says, "I have spoken with freedom of those things which I find faulty in my own country. Permit me to say, that in spite of your equality, you are no better than we are at home." He is altogether free from the bumpiousness of the staple British critic of American acts and ways. And his freedom from them gives him an access to American readers which few of our critics have enjoyed. It leaves us free to appreciate the truth of what he writes of us. As the high-priest of culture, he has much to say in censure of America which is perfectly true, but which we do not intend shall continue to be true.

Our criticism of Mr. ARNOLD, therefore, must confine itself to details. We object to his taking the Western Covenanter, described by Miss BIRD, as a fair specimen of our religious life. We object to his statement that the average level of religious thought in America is about that of JOHN WESLEY. We see that he gives an unfair extension to what a New England paper said of the existence of centres of culture in these States. We regret that he should have gone to our acrid contemporary, *The Nation*, for a just picture of American manners. But these and some similar things in the article are but specimens of Mr. ARNOLD's characteristic weakness, which appears just as prominently in his criticisms of his own country. He has never learned to apply the inductive method to the study of social conditions. Where he goes right, it is by a sort of happy instinct. Where he alleges instances in support of his argument, they are ill chosen and badly used.

The criticisms of Mr. EDWARD A. FREEMAN upon American society should be much more pleasant reading to Americans, but they are even more misleading than Mr. ARNOLD's. Mr. FREEMAN, as everybody knows, has tried to see America for himself, having spent some months in this country. He is both surprised and gratified to find everything so English. We are more like Englishmen than Scotchmen are. Our legal and social system presents fewer contrasts with the English than does the Scotch. He has no truer name for us than "the Englishmen of America."

All this is natural enough in Mr. FREEMAN, and yet misleading. Mr. FREEMAN visited America under circumstances very unfavorable to the formation of a proper estimate of the country. He came with the great reputation of an English historian of the first rank. Wherever he went, there gathered around him those who presented the national character in the least of antithesis to the English. They were people familiar with English literature, emulous of English culture, and delighted to press upon his attention those points of resemblance which he, the literary eulogist of the English race, was most ready to observe. There was no intentional misrepresentation, and yet our visitor was deceived as completely as though there had been. He saw an America of a very English sort,

and went home thinking it the America which he knows is to play so great a part in the world's history. But the actual America is a much broader and more varied society than he managed to see.

The peculiarity of Mr. FREEMAN's mental character has as much to do with his mistake as have the circumstances of his visit. It is his great defect as a historian, that he sees in history little more than the biography of institutions, and the account of men's attitude toward them. He has not the perception of that subtle spirit which differentiates people from people in history, and age from age. Now, as regards institutions, we have built upon English foundations always, and the professional conservatism of our legal class has maintained a continuity in this respect which is burdensome to the country. We keep the new wine in old bottles, and patch up here and there, when a burst comes. To the eye of one who judges as Mr. FREEMAN does, there is little originality in America. The outer forms of procedure, the outer methods of government, are much as they were a century ago. But if Mr. FREEMAN could have looked below the surface, he would have seen a different spirit in the use of these forms. And perhaps he would have discovered the reason for the fact that an American in England learns the inwardness of English politics in fewer months than it takes years for an Englishman in America to master even the elements of American politics.

No, Mr. FREEMAN, we are not England on a larger scale, but something different in kind as well as degree. Even those most English-Americans who flocked around you, could not, if they would, see life with your English eyes, or adopt your standards of social weight and measurement. And along with these, there are growing up other elements which shall go to the making of this people—elements Teutonic, Celtic, Latin, each of which is to contribute its share to the make-up of the America of the twentieth century.

#### HUBBELL'S ASSESSMENT EFFRONTERY.

WITH a persistency that is simply wonderful, Mr. HUBBELL sticks to the work of demanding two per cent. of their salaries from the United States officials, as a fund with which to procure his own and other Congressmen's reelections. The boldness of this business has never been equalled in any instance during the time in which the Republican party has permitted its Committee to resort to this method of raising campaign money, nor has it ever been matched as to brazen effrontery and disregard of decent public opinion. Mr. HUBBELL puts to the blush even such an avowed spoils seeker as FLANAGAN, of Texas, whose demand at Chicago to know why the National Convention had assembled, if not in pursuit of the offices, has passed into history. Not content with flying in the face of the growing sentiment against political assessments, and screaming his notes of defiance to all objections, nor with making his demands upon a great number of public servants, as, for instance, the teachers in the Indian Schools, whom any Stalwart of ordinary sense and tolerable good taste would certainly have omitted from the "assessment" lists, Mr. HUBBELL goes back with a second circular, dunning those who have not already paid up, in the most urgent and offensive manner, and he sends agents through the Departments at Washington to demand of the clerks that they hand over their money without delay. Public patience scarcely holds out for this man. His effrontery is monumental—it is gigantic.

Understand, if you please, the foundation,—rather, the lack of foundation,—for HUBBELL's claim of a right to tax the government's officials. He is not acting for the general benefit of the Republican party, but merely for that of the Congressmen who are associated under the name and style of the "Republican Congressional Committee." The treasury of the party is in charge of the National Committee, whose creation is the work of the National Convention, and whose party authority is, therefore, clear and indisputable. But the Congressional Committee is a body without recognition from the party, and without any authority from it whatever. Its funds are employed to secure the reelection of the present members of the House. Viewed purely as a party matter, the Republican majority in Congress has no right to organize itself as a political body to control elections. In doing so it comes as much into conflict with the rights of the Republican party at large, as with those of the country, which expects the whole of these gentlemen's energies to be devoted to the public service. To the party itself, even the

Stalwarts of the Stalwarts, we should look for some expression of opinion against this practice of creating a Congressional Committee, to usurp the functions of the National Committee. Its existence renders to the Republican party no service which can compensate for the injury which it does in a dozen ways, aside from that which proceeds from the gross impropriety of claiming the right to demand a party fund from the public officials.

But aside from the mere party view, it cannot be possible that the rebuke to this insolent business will be omitted when the people come to the polls in November. The condemnation of the proceeding has been universal. Nobody, unless it may be a few brazen organs of office-holders, with a "cheek" equal to that of FLANAGAN, has tried to excuse the assessments at all, much less to defend the specially offensive and odious features which have attended them in the hands of HUBBELL and his Committee. Such a public expression will certainly be put into effective form at the elections. Mr. HUBBELL and his people do not seem to understand ordinary expressions of disapproval. He goes on with his taxing, and laughs in contempt at public objections; let us see, then, whether the voters of the country will not make such a response to him as will thoroughly awaken him in November.

Meanwhile other assessment bureaus proceed in the same work. Mr. CAMERON's State Committee in Pennsylvania also demands two per cent. of their salaries from all Pennsylvania appointees in the national service, in order to form a fund with which to elect General BEAVER Governor. This is a demand forbidden by the resolutions adopted in the Harrisburg Convention, but it is made, all the same. Mr. CAMERON's Chairman has been advised by scores of the solid men of Pennsylvania that they do not mean to give him their money, this year, and he therefore persists, as HUBBELL does, in his calls upon the officials. But we doubt whether it will serve any purpose even of the sort which Senator CAMERON and Mr. COOPER have in view. The people of Pennsylvania will set their seal of condemnation on this, too, when the opportunity arrives.

#### THE BURGLARY OF COREA.

THE revolution in Corea, of which some meagre details have reached us, is only a fulfilment of the melancholy prophecies of many who have looked with disfavor upon the attempt to open "the forbidden land" to foreigners. It seems inevitable that the breaking down of the walls of Eastern exclusiveness shall be attended with bloodshed and violence. Foreign trade was forced into China at the point of the bayonet and with the thunder of foreign guns. Before Japan could be peacefully opened to American commerce, two Tycoons disappeared from the head of the government, in succession, under circumstances which historians say were at least suspicious. It is likely that IYEOSHI, who died very suddenly while the negotiations with Commodore PERRY were in progress, and IYESADA, his successor, who died four years afterwards, while the new treaties were yet incomplete, were really the victims of a palace conspiracy. During those critical periods, the people of Japan were wrought up to a state of great excitement. To such an extent did the terror of the natives go that many of them, living in the coast towns and in Tokio, packed up their worldly goods and effects and were seen flying into the country, laden with their portable property, as though there were an invasion or a great fire imminent. Some such panic as this has undoubtedly seized upon the people of Corea, who have, for so many centuries, lived in security and absolute seclusion from interference and observation of foreigners.

The Coreans are of the same mixed races from which the Chinese and Japanese are descended, although it is hardly correct, perhaps, to class the more easily-traced pedigree of the Chinese of to-day with that of the Japanese, which is certainly less easily clear and distinct. But, whatever may be the line of descent to which the Coreans may lay claim, it is evident that they possess the same national characteristics which distinguish their nearest neighbors on the West. Like the ancient Japanese, they have shut themselves up in a seclusion designed to be complete and perpetual. They have persistently refused to allow any foreigner to enter the kingdom under any pretext whatever. Previous to the beginning of the thirteenth century, the Chinese and the Coreans were constantly involved in war, frequent incursions being made from one country into the other over the border separating the kingdom of Corea from what was then known as Mongolia. But during the reign

of KUBLAI KHAN, that sagacious monarch, by wise and pacific measures, secured the friendship of Corea and induced the government of the country to join him in his invasion of Japan. This disastrous expedition having failed, KUBLAI's dynasty soon after came to an end, and when his successor was driven from the throne of China by the Mings, whose dynasty came next, Corea was once more united to China by tributary obligations. About the middle of the sixteenth century, the Japanese invaded Corea, being then bent on the conquest of China and its tributary. The Chinese vainly endeavored to expel the Japanese who had settled themselves in the country, and were determined to resist all attempts to dislodge them. Finally, in 1597, the Chinese were driven out of Corea and the Japanese remained in peaceable possession. From that time until the middle of the seventeenth century, however, Corea was only a battle-ground on which the struggles of Chinese, Japanese and Coreans deluged the soil with blood. These contests finally came to an end, and the Coreans were left to themselves.

Possibly the remembrance of these sanguinary and costly wars impelled the Korean kings, as soon as they were firmly established as the founders of the present dynasty, to adopt the policy that has resulted in the absolute isolation of Corea from the rest of the world. The tributary relation with China, it is true, has been maintained with a faint show of obsequiousness. But the tribute is merely a sham, consisting of a few presents (sent at irregular intervals) to the Emperor who gives the embassy ample return for all that they have brought him. Corea is a perfectly free and independent State. According to the report from Washington, in the first article of the treaty negotiated with the Government of Corea by Admiral SHUFELDT, on behalf of the United States, the fact that Corea was once a dependency of China, but is now an independent kingdom, is fully set forth for the recognition of mankind, but, according to the criticism made in the *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun*, of Tokio, exactly the contrary is declared in that article. Whichever account is true—and we incline to believe the latter,—it is evident that it is this clause which angers the Japanese, who once exacted tribute of the Coreans, and who resent a proceeding which seems to strengthen the hands of the Chinese in the controversies as to territory now pending between the two empires.

It is into the country of a nation with such a history as this, that we have forced ourselves for the sake of trade and commerce. Roman Catholic missionaries from China had effected a peaceful invasion of the country, in years past, but, upon the appearance of Christianity in the kingdom, a wholesale massacre of all converts was ordered, and many thousands were put to death, whole villages being depopulated. The French government attempted to avenge this barbarity, but their expedition ended in a ridiculous fiasco. The American expedition, in 1868, to inquire into the fate of the crew of the schooner General Sherman, shipwrecked on the Korean coast, met with a similar repulse. The crew of the General Sherman had been killed according to standing orders. In short, by every device known to a warlike and semi-barbaric people, the Coreans have defended their coasts against foreign invasion until this time. Various considerations have moved the reigning monarch to depart from the line of policy laid down by his predecessors, and treaties have been concluded with several Western nations. It is inevitable that this daring innovation should be resisted by the mass of the people, and should be particularly distasteful to the higher classes. The Japanese, we are informed by a credible authority, warned Commodore SHUFELDT of the danger of this, and urged the postponement of the negotiations. They knew, far more accurately than he, the state of public feeling, and the strength of the anti-foreign party. The consequences of the neglect of this advice were what might have been expected. That a revolution should break out, and the king and queen (although the monarchy is absolute and the person of the ruler sacred) be assassinated, is not surprising. Bloodshed marks the opening of the kingdom of Corea just as it has the invasion of many another long-closed and peaceful Oriental country. It is a grave question whether the demands of civilization are so imperative as to justify this forcible entrance into a state that only asks to be left to itself.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE estate in Maryland bought last year by Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, of New York, no doubt for the benefit of a grandson, is we believe that from which the Signer, CHARLES CARROLL, took the territorial affix



which he appended to his name on the roll of fame. His father being then living he had not succeeded to the family estates, but had a property called Carrollton, that was his own. The family seat is Doughreagan Manor. It derives its name from some possession formerly owned by the family in Ireland. Doughreagan is a large, old-fashioned house, with a domestic chapel, said to be the oldest Roman Catholic place of worship in the country. The Signer, who was strongly imbued with old world notions, had intended to strictly entail his property on his only son, and his eldest son after him, but, at the instance of Chief Justice Taney, decided to leave his son unfettered. The son, who had a large family, divided up the estate, but the Manor house and lands adjoining went to the eldest, who resided on it for some time, but found a house with a frontage of three hundred feet too much for him to keep up. Fortunately, his brother JOHN's marriage had brought him means which enabled him to take the fine old place—which otherwise would perhaps by this time have been in ruins—off his brother's hands, and to maintain it in a style, and with a hospitality, worthy of its best days. During the war, the inmates were for a while trembling for the fate of the mansion and the noble trees around it. At a time when Baltimore was a root of bitterness to the North, Union soldiers were encamped at the very gates of the Manor, and there was no saying what their temper might be. But they passed harmlessly away, and left the Signer's fine old home uninjured.

IN July, 1879, Mr. BASS, the great English brewer, determined to try and take a census of the deer in his 42,000 acre forest, which abounds in excellent pasturage. His calculation was that a full, but certainly not excessive, stock would be one deer to 12 acres. He found the number to be less than half. It is very difficult to count the deer with anything like accuracy, owing to the wide extent of country over which they roam. In 1873, a representative committee of the House of Commons was appointed "to enquire into the laws for the protection of deer" in Scotland, with reference to their general bearing upon the interests of the community. This was done in consequence of charges being made that so much valuable land was devoted to mere sport for the wealthy. After examining seventy-four witnesses, many of them farmers, the committee reported that the evidence did not bear out the charges that deer forests tended to the depopulation of the country, or the diminution of the supply of food. It was shown that the ground taken for deer forests was, with very few exceptions, unremunerative even for sheep, and that the large amount of money spent in the Highlands, by the stalkers and their friends, was a most important set-off to any loss the country sustained by the land being used for deer. The only locality in England where the red deer now lead a really wild life and are chased by hounds is Exmoor in Devonshire. But cultivation is now closing in upon the moor, and year by year the deer range decreases. Exmoor is further famous for a breed of ponies, the property of a Mr. KNIGHT, who has a sort of royalty over a great tract of wild country. These ponies are handsome, hardy, and remarkably sure-footed.

IN her interesting and impartial life of her father, the famous Italian-Irish car-man, BIANCONI, Mrs. O'CONNELL says that it always exasperated him to hear people talk as though Irishmen could not be successfully dealt with after the manner that other men are dealt with. The old Italian was a strict disciplinarian, but paid his men to the day, provided for them in sickness and age, and made them feel that they could thoroughly rely on him. The result was that he was well and faithfully served, and carried on a business in which he realized a handsome fortune, during a period when the country passed through the extremest poverty and misery. The fidelity of the Irish constabulary to the British government has the same root as that of BIANCONI's employes to him. They have work suited to them, and they can implicitly rely on their employer. The Irishman is naturally widely different from the Yankee. He is not so much "on the make," or panting to get up, and thus a moderate but absolutely certain competency, in his own country, is to him an object of the utmost desire, offering advantages even great enough to counterbalance those hostile political sentiments which he may be supposed to entertain toward his employer. The government has stated that applications for places in the force were never more numerous, and probably this is true. The pay may seem to men here very low, but then the cost of living in many parts of Ireland is certainly thirty per cent. less than in some of our large cities, taking everything into account, and the men are entirely free from the heavy assessments often made upon them here.

#### BELGIAN AND ENGLISH POOR-RELIEF.

BELGIUM is known as the "classic land of pauperism." This characteristic does not belong to the country because its beggars are a more obvious feature of its highways and towns, not because their personal habits are more degraded and disgusting, nor because their predatory schemes are more varied or dextrous, but because the proportion of its paupers is greater than any known country of the world. It would be hard to find a spot where the obtrusiveness of beggars is greater than in Naples, or their make-up more pitiful than in

Rome, or their devices more ingenious than in London. Although in 1870 there was in Belgium one dram-shop for every forty-eight inhabitants and the consumption of intoxicating beverages, reduced to a uniform alcoholic strength of fifty degrees, was one and seven eighth gallons per head, this enormous use of liquor was not greater than in Great Britain. From a rough calculation based upon the excise and customs returns of Great Britain for 1880, the consumption of alcoholic liquors, reduced to the uniform standard of brandy, would reach two and six one-hundredth gallons per head.

In Belgium the number of paupers inscribed at the *Bureaux de Bienfaisance* and in the *Hospices* and *Dépôts de Mendicité*, in 1858, was 660,000 and over. In other words, there was one such pauper for every eight inhabitants. The frightful extent of this evil may be imagined more easily, if we consider it as equal to the entire population of Philadelphia lying between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers from Diamond street to their confluence. In England at the same time, there was but one pauper, including out-door and in door relief, in every twenty-two souls. There are two elements affecting this comparison, one in favor of Belgium and the other of England. The former is that while the English work-house is hospital and asylum, the great majority of the sick, infirm, and young dependents of England are provided for in private institutions and do not come upon the national returns at all, but in Belgium there are but few voluntary charitable institutions, the old ones having been sequestered to the government, and new ones being discouraged and virtually prohibited by law. The consequence is that the most of those who in England would be in private asylums, in Belgium are enrolled upon the public lists. But this is hardly an appreciable element, for the proportion of Belgian poor in the *Hospices* in 1868 was but three-tenths of one per cent. of the whole number of paupers.

The other fact is that the *Dépôts de Mendicité* do not correspond to the English work-house. They are penal institutions to which admission is had through the sentence of the *juge de paix*. Formerly paupers might be received on their own application, but once received they were detained at labor for legally fixed periods. When the law was changed in 1848 to relieve the depots of their vast proportion of "self-commitments" by restricting admissions to the judge or the request of the communal authorities, the number of convictions at once increased. The inmates of these institutions correspond to prisoners in the House of Correction committed for vagrancy. However, neither in England nor Belgium, nor for that matter in America, do judicial condemnations, nor the inmates of state or private asylums whether for the impotent, the defective or the young, form a tithe of the vast army of persons living upon charitable relief without restraint upon their freedom.

The next point of comparison lies in the expenditure made for the poor. There are two things to be observed, both of striking import. They are the absolute cost of pauperism and the sources of relief income in each country. In England the expenditure in 1855 was £7, or \$34.00, for each pauper, while in Belgium it was in 1858 11s. 8d., or \$2.84. The dates here used are taken because they are the only available ones that give at all contemporaneous returns. The Belgian government does not publish its poor statistics, and probably does not tabulate them for legislative or scientific purposes, for a reason soon to be alleged. It will be seen at once that the English expenditure is nearly twelve times as large per head as the Belgian. But this statement does not cover the case. It has already been said that the Belgian laws discourage private relief foundations. They also aim to be the almoner of all private charity. The Belgian system is in all its vital parts that of France, and its basis was laid in the enactments of the French Directory and the Napoleonic Empire. Of this scheme Edward Denison said that under it "the State makes no provision for the poor," and "that no one can do anything at all except through State machinery." In neither country is there any restriction upon such voluntary associations as the Brethren of St. Vincent de Paul, or the Free Masons, except that no voluntary charity can be incorporated and hold property. Neither from the nature of the case can there be any effectual restraint upon individual alms-giving, except that it cannot create institutions. But as a matter of fact, a large proportion of personal generosity, which in England would go through private channels, in Belgium and France finds its outlet through the communal poor boards. The fact therefore is that the \$2.84 expended in 1858 on the Belgian poor per head represents nearly all the provision made for them, whether public or private, while the \$34.00 of England does not include private charity at all, and in the great cities of the kingdom does not equal it. It is a fair estimate to say that the per capita provision for relief in England in 1855 from the poor-rate and from voluntary benefactions was not less than £60, or \$300.00 for a family of five. There is no country in the world where such lavish outlay upon its indigent people is made as in Great Britain. It exceeds the average annual earnings of the unskilled laborer.

If the theory of social economists held true, that "charity and misery are correlative terms," then the pauperism of England ought to be twenty times greater than that of Belgium, since its expenditure is so. In fact, the pauperism of Belgium is the greater, nearly fourfold. That



theory has been too often and conclusively demonstrated, however, to be called in question by a single exception, or by so large generalization as that concerning nations. There are explanations of the phenomenon quite adequate, and they will be mentioned in a moment. Meanwhile a few words are to be said concerning sources of poor revenue in the two countries under review. In England the State raises money by taxation for relief; in Belgium it is not so, with some slight exception. The government in the latter country is in possession of all the ancient and recent charitable foundations. Some of them are very old and very large, since the Emperor Charles V. in a famous edict, published in 1575, attributed the pauperism of the Low-Countries "to the excessive number of charitable institutions which had increased distress by encouraging idleness." The income from endowments together with contributions and bequests make up the Belgian poor revenue. Where this is inadequate the Commune votes a subsidy, but this is usually small. Subventions come also from the province and from the government to provide for paupers without domicile, for the partial support of foundlings, for the *Dépôts de Mendicité* and for pauper aliens. As the people are not taxed directly, and scarcely indirectly, for the poor, the problem of pauperism is not important in their eyes, which may account for the want of well-methodized statistics in a country so bureaucratic and elaborately organized as Belgium. In England the poor-rate is exacted to the full demands of the Poor-Guardians, even at times to the rendering of property worthless.

To return to the probable explanation of the difference in the amount of pauperism in the two countries, it is to be noted that the Belgian administration does not admit the right of any destitute person to aid, and hence it will expend only what income it has for this purpose. In England the case is exactly reversed. Whatever the poor administration requires is forced from the rate-payers. As a consequence of this difference, in Belgium out-door relief is never a maintenance but only an assistance; in England it is often a maintenance. Another factor in the problem is that the machinery for raising a tax and disbursing it by paid officials is expensive; in Belgium, the cost of administration is slight, much of the service being gratuitous. Again the proportion of mendicancy sustained by private charity in England does not appear in her returns; practically, they are all in the Belgian reports. It has been estimated that, including public and private aid, every seventh person in London was in receipt of charity. In Glasgow, on one occasion, the poor *upon the rates* reached the alarming height of every sixth person.

A final reason for the difference under consideration is that the Belgian paupers are as a rule not so degraded as the English. The condition of things in that kingdom is akin to that of England before Lord Grey's Poor-Law Amendment was passed in 1834. Then the justices used to order relief to the laborers in order to bring their wages up to a certain standard, arguing that it was better to grant partial than entire support. The Belgian operative and laborer has his inadequate income raised by the *Bureaux de Bienfaisance*, and thus the Belgian manufacturer is able to sell his goods in Bradford and Sheffield. The Belgian pauper begins by being inscribed to tide him over a temporary trouble. Once inscribed he remains so. Certain legal advantages attach to him now, as gratuitous passports, gratuitous legal and medical advice, gratuitous schooling. This encourages inscription, but even in Belgium charity and pauperism are correlative. The richer the province the more numerous are its paupers.

#### A FAMILY OF PAINTERS.

A STRIKING illustration of the theory of hereditary genius is furnished by the Peale family, of which the father, sons and granddaughters were all more or less distinguished as painters.

Charles Wilson Peale was born in Queen Anne County, Md., in 1741. His father, Charles Peale, soon after the birth of his son, removed to Chestertown, in Kent County, Md., where he became the master of a country school. In 1750, the elder Peale died, and his widow, with her five children, removed to Annapolis, then the gay capital of the province of Maryland. Here, Charles was placed at school, but, at the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed to a saddler. The talent for art, though undeveloped, was in the boy as the beautiful statue is hid in the block of marble. The first friend and patron of the future painter was Mr. James Tilghman, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who, observing his taste for the fine arts, introduced him to Benedict Calvert, Charles Carroll, Governor Sharp, and other influential gentlemen, and these furnished him with means to go to England and study under Benjamin West. He arrived in London in 1768, and under the instruction and encouragement of West, the genius of the young painter began to bloom and give promise of its future fruits. He returned to America in June, 1770, and established himself in Philadelphia, where, in a few years, his success was so great that, as he said, he was able to "pay off all his debts, except those of gratitude." In 1772, he painted the famous portrait of Washington in the uniform of a Virginia Colonel. This picture was at Arlington, the home of General Lee, until the Civil War.

In the chamber of the House of Delegates, at Annapolis, hangs Peale's full-length portrait of Washington, holding in his hands the arti-

cles of capitulation of Yorktown. Before him the Continental army is passing in review. General Lafayette and Colonel Tilghman attend the Commander-in-Chief as aides-de-camp. There are only two cabinet portraits of Washington by Charles Wilson Peale known to be in existence: one of these was owned by the late Admiral Kilty, of the United States Navy. This is a three-quarters face, and in citizen's dress. The other is in the possession of Mr. Henry Randall, of Washington. The Lotos Club, of New York city, has in its possession a double-face medallion, framed in gold, containing miniatures of General and Mrs. Washington, painted on ivory by Charles Wilson Peale. That of Washington was painted during the siege of Boston; his wife's was painted during the first presidency. The two were then put in the same case, with a lock of hair of both, and presented to Mrs. Betty Lewis, the sister of Washington. One of Peale's earliest portraits was that of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, in the attitude and costume of a Roman senator. This was painted when Peale was studying his art in England, and was presented to the then colony of Maryland, with the understanding that it should be placed in the State House at Annapolis, where it still remains. Among other portraits by Charles Wilson Peale may be mentioned those of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Colonel John Eager Howard, General Otho H. Williams, and Louis McLane.

Peale took a zealous and active part in the American war of Independence, serving as captain in a Philadelphia regiment, and leading his company in a gallant charge at the Battles of Trenton and Princeton. When Congress was assembled in Philadelphia, he painted the portraits of the most distinguished men of the time, thus laying the foundation of a National Gallery; he also established a museum of Natural History which was the first zoölogical institution in the United States.

For fifteen years, Charles Wilson Peale was at the head of his profession in this country. As the portrait painter of the American Revolution, he has earned an enduring place among our native artists. His most interesting portraits are in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Among these, besides those already mentioned, are John Hancock, Robert Morris, Generals Greene, Gates, Hamilton, Reed, Steuben, Lincoln, and Rochambeau; Dr. Franklin, Peyton Randolph, Thomas Jefferson, Baron De Kalb, Archbishop Carroll, etc., one hundred and seventeen in all, embracing most of the prominent men associated with American history and society during the Revolution and the early days of the Republic. Dr. Franklin sat to Peale for a portrait a few days before his death. "I accompanied my father," says Rembrandt Peale; "we found him sitting up in his bed-room, in much pain, with a sad conviction that he could not live, yet the resigned expression on his venerable countenance and his noble, patriarchal head, over which flowed ample locks of grey hair on his shoulders, impressed me with unspeakable reverence."

C. W. Peale painted altogether fourteen portraits of Washington, the last of which was executed in 1783; this was retained by the artist until his death, and then sold with the rest of the Peale Gallery. It is now in the collection of Joseph Harrison, Esq., of Philadelphia. Another Washington was painted for Princeton College in 1780, where it is still. One ordered in 1776 by Congress had an eventful history: it was commenced during the gloomy winter of 1777 when the dispirited and half famished Continental army was encamped at Valley Forge. It was continued after the Battle of Monmouth, and finally finished at Princeton, Nassau Hall being a prominent part of the background. Congress having adjourned without making the necessary appropriation to pay for the portrait (which was a full-length) it remained on the artist's hands. A copy was ordered by Lafayette in 1779, for Louis XVI., but the troubles of the French Revolution caused it to be sold. It was bought by Count de Menon, who brought it to this country, and presented it to the National Institute, where it now is. Dr. Craik, who knew Washington well, said "it was a most faithful likeness as he remembered him in the prime of his life."

Rembrandt Peale said of his father: "His likenesses are strong, but not flattered; his execution was spirited and natural. The last years of his life, he luxuriated in the enjoyment of a country-seat, near Germantown, with hanging-gardens, a grotto and fountain, and a hospitable table for his friends." His last work was a full length of himself, painted when he was past four-score. He died February 22, 1827, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was married three times: to Miss Rachel Brewer, of Annapolis; Miss Elizabeth De Peyster, of New York; and Miss Hannah Moore, of Pennsylvania. Four daughters and seven sons survived him. When a young man in England, he fell in love with the beautiful and gifted Angelica Kauffman, but, unfortunately for her future happiness, she did not return his affection. Nevertheless, her admirer always retained a tender recollection of his first love. He named one of his daughters after her, and there has been an Angelica in every generation since.

Rembrandt Peale was born February 22, 1778, at a farm-house in Bucks county, whither his mother had taken refuge when the British army occupied Philadelphia, after the Battle of Brandywine. At a very early age, the boy commenced to use the pencil after school hours; and in order to have more time for this fascinating occupation, he bolted his food and took no exercise, thus laying the foundation of a dyspepsia which accompanied him through life. At thirteen he left school, and



devoted himself day and night to his beloved art, under the instruction of his father. At the age of thirteen, he painted a faithful likeness of himself, and, when eighteen, had the honor of a sitting from Washington, just before the latter retired from public life. The portrait then painted, assisted by those executed by his father, "gave rise to the portrait, which is distinguished by its place in the Senate Chamber at Washington."

Rembrandt Peale commenced his professional career as an artist at Charleston, S. C., where his success was not very encouraging; and in 1801 he went to England to study under his father's old master, Benjamin West. He returned to the United States in 1803, and settled at Philadelphia, where he issued the following advertisement:

"REMBRANDT! All names being merely to distinguish individuals—and whereas, few persons discriminate between the peculiar names of my father, uncle, brothers, and myself, which creates confusion disadvantageous to the distinct merits of each as an artist, I am induced to obviate this on my part, in being known only by my first name, REMBRANDT, the generic, Peale, serving only to show of whom descended. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen desirous of viewing a few specimens of my style of painting, may find me by the following directions:—REMBRANDT, PORTRAIT PAINTER IN LARGE AND SMALL, head of Mulberry Court, leading from Sixth street, three doors above Market street."

In 1807, he visited Paris for the purpose of painting the Emperor Napoleon and the celebrated men he had gathered around him; and "to feast," as he said, "on the treasures Napoleon had assembled in the gallery of the Louvre. He painted a great many of the princes, marshals and famous men of France. After remaining abroad a year, he found that his health was suffering from constant application, so he determined to return to America and devote himself to agricultural pursuits. But he did not carry out this determination for any length of time, for at the end of two years he was again at work in Paris. The gallery of the Louvre was now completed; the spoils of Europe which embellished its walls, made it one of the most magnificent collections of art in the world. Here Peale passed most of his time, studying the masterpieces. At the end of fifteen months, he returned to Philadelphia, and established himself as a portrait painter again. He found time, however, to paint his celebrated picture of the "Roman Daughter," which was exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy in 1812, and added greatly to his reputation. The figures are of life size and reproduced exactly from nature. This picture was followed by the "Court of Death," an immense work covering a canvas twenty-four by thirteen feet, and containing twenty-three life-size figures. In this famous painting, the artist represents the causes and victims of death: war and its effects; the evils of intemperance, and the unhappiness resulting from a life of pleasure. The "Court of Death" was exhibited in all the large cities of the United States, which were not many twenty years ago, and realized in all \$10,000. It was thought to convey a great moral lesson, and in New York it was recommended from the pulpit. From 1822-29, he painted portraits in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

In 1829, Rembrandt Peale again visited Europe, this time spending sixteen months in Italy. He took with him his portrait of Washington, which was exhibited at the Grand Ducal Gallery at Florence, where, as well as at Rome, it was visited by immense crowds. In London it was viewed by many eminent persons, including the Duke of Wellington, Count D'Orsay, the Duchess of Leeds, etc. This is the portrait of Washington which was by the unanimous vote of the United States Senate placed in the Senate Chamber.

One of the few paintings possessed by Chief Justice Chase, was Rembrandt Peale's portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, executed from life nine years before the death of the great jurist. We copy from the memorandum of the artist the following history of this picture:

"Washington, April 21, 1858.—After my portrait of Washington was placed in the Senate Chamber, at the right hand of the Vice-President, in a good light, in a projecting angle of the cornice, it appeared to me desirable to have a companion-picture on the left-hand corner. I therefore painted a portrait of Chief Justice Marshall as the most suitable. The picture corresponded with that of Washington, being a bust-portrait within an oval of massive stone work. Washington's was encircled with an oak leaf; Marshall's with a palm and olive; the keystone of Washington's being the Phidian head of Jupiter; in Marshall's the head of Solon; the motto in Washington's *Patrie Pater*, and in Marshall's *Fiat Justitia*. The portrait of Washington being afterwards removed to a central position over the Vice-President's chair, I indulged in the thought that my portrait of Marshall might find an honorable location in the Supreme Court; but perceiving that the room was small and unsuitable, I never mentioned my idea, and took no steps to dispose of the picture."

A short time before his death, Peale deposited the portrait of Chief Justice Marshall in the Virginia State Library. Just before the secession of Virginia in 1861, Gov. Letcher sent the picture to New York, and it was thus saved from confiscation. In 1867, this portrait was purchased from the heirs of Rembrandt Peale, for \$3,000, by sixty prominent citizens of New York, and presented to Chief Justice Chase. He received it, not as a private gift, but as a public trust, and by will be-

queathed it to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it now occupies the position which the artist's modestly "indulged thought" wished it to occupy.

Rembrandt Peale visited Europe again in 1832, and upon his return to the United States, determined to remain here permanently. He was for many years the only living artist who had seen and painted Washington. He founded Peale's Museum, on Holliday street, in Baltimore, on the same plan, but on a smaller scale than his father's art gallery in Philadelphia. This Museum was the first place in the United States lighted by gas. This was an individual enterprise, and visitors were required to pay a small fee for seeing the new lights. Rembrandt Peale died October 3, 1860.

Of the lady members of this family, Miss Anna Peale acquired an enviable reputation as a miniature painter in Baltimore, where she also enjoyed a high social position, until she became Mrs. Staughton and removed to Philadelphia.

Titian Peale, the only survivor of the many children of Charles Wilson Peale, is now nearly ninety years old. He executed the drawings of the birds for the first volume of Charles Lucien Bonaparte's American Ornithology, and part of those of the fourth volume. For years he has devoted himself to the painting of butterflies, which he does with a delicacy of coloring extraordinary for a person of his advanced age.

EUGENE L. DIDIER.

### THE SABOT MAKERS.

[Adapted from the French of Andre Theuriet.]

THE sabot makers have encamped in the valley of Grand Combe, near a thicket, where a brook sings as sweetly as a flute. The whole family is there: the master sabot maker with his son and son-in-law, the apprentices, the aged mother and the children, who splash among the beds of water-cresses. Under the alders stands the shed built of planks, where the household sleeps; not far away the two mules that have brought the luggage are fastened to stakes and stand straining at their tethers to snatch here and there a mouthful of grass. Last autumn the party camped on the high table-lands of Perrogney; where will it go next fall? Who knows? Not even the master sabot maker himself. Everything will depend on the sale of timber and the chances of clearing land, for the sabot maker is like a bird of passage, and traverses successively all the forest cantons, stopping wherever wood is felled, and he can buy at a bargain. He has undoubtedly in some neighboring village a house filled with old dusty furniture, but he occupies it very little, except in bad seasons, and goes there permanently only to take to his bed and die.

This year the encampment is all that could be desired. Every one is pleasantly accommodated in the peaceful green valley near the wood, where stand the trees bought by the foot and marked with the contractor's hammer. They are fine beeches, with strong branches, fifty feet high, a yard in circumference where the boughs fork, and each can furnish six dozen pairs of sabots. In the lot are several sorts of aspen, ash and birch trees; but the sabot maker sets little value on them; sabots manufactured from these species have spongy wood, and dampness soon penetrates them. Beech sabots are the thing! They are light, close-grained, and the foot remains dry and warm in spite of snow and mud.

All are busy. The women, sitting on the threshold of the shed, chat gaily together, while darning torn garments. The men, with huge axes, fell the trees close to the ground. Each trunk is sawed into pieces and, if the logs are too large, they cut them into quarters. The first workman roughly hews out a pair of sabots with a hatchet, taking care to give a different curve for the right and left foot, then he passes them to a comrade, who begins to hollow them by the aid of a gimlet, and gradually scoops out the interior by means of an instrument called the *spoon*. During this work the whole band chatter and sing, for the sabot maker is not taciturn like his neighbor, the charcoal burner—having the muscles continually in action, laboring in broad daylight, after a good night's rest, gives a good appetite and cheerful temper. The sabot maker sings like a goldfinch, while hollowing the tender wood, from which fall white shavings, fine and lustrous as ribbons, and the work is performed amid laughter and rustic songs.

The largest sabots are made first, from the pieces nearest the root. They will fit the sturdy feet of the laborer, who goes out at dawn in the rain and wind to his place of toil. Early in the morning they will resound on the pavements of the deserted streets, on the feet of street sweepers and peasants who come to market, and lazy people will hear them through a doze.

From the logs of medium size are cut the women's shoes—the substantial, ever-moving sabot of the housekeeper, and the lighter, more coquettish one of the young girl. The latter is heard striking the earth with a sound light, ringing and swift as youth itself, on the stones of the wash-house, around the basin of the fountain, and at night on the stony paths. As the third division of the trunk is reached, the pieces grow shorter and from these are made the sabots of the little shepherds, who run over the pastures after the cows. From these portions, too, come the boys' sabots, which on the way to school seem to crawl over

the pavements, but on leaving it make a noisy joyous uproar! The last fragments are reserved for the little children. These have the best fate, the greatest care is lavished upon them, especially the day after Christmas, and they are rarely used. When the little one's foot has grown, they are tenderly preserved in a corner of the wardrobe, like the first milk tooth, or the baptismal robe. Long after, when the child has become a man, or his place in the house is empty, the mother takes the little sabot from its hiding-place and shows it—sometimes with a smile, too often with eyes full of tears.

While hollowing the wood, the sabot makers sing continually, and the blocks are rapidly transformed under their hands. When the shoe is once rough-hewn, the edges are shaped, and it is then passed to a third workman, whose duty it is to give the finishing touches by means of a *paroir*, which is a sort of knife fastened to a solid bench. This third workman is the artist of the party, he finishes and polishes the sabot, on which, if it is for a woman's use, he engraves a rose or a cow-slip, according to his fancy. Sometimes he carries luxury so far as to carve an open-work edge around the instep, so that the network in the wood displays the blue or white stocking of the coquettish young girl, who is to wear the elegant shoe. As the sabots are finished, they are placed in rows in the shed, under a thick layer of shavings, which prevents their splitting; then, once or twice a week, the apprentices expose them to a fire of green grass, which smokes them, hardens the wood, and gives them a warm, golden-brown color.

The work will be carried on in this way until all the trees have been used. Then the camp will be struck. Farewell to the verdant valley and the babbling brook! The mules will be loaded, and the party will set out in search of a new workshop. So every year, whether the forest is growing green or yellow, filled with flowers or heaped with dry leaves, the workshop will buzz in some nook like a bee-hive, and the sabot makers gaily manufacture dozens of these primitive shoes—simple, healthy and unpretending as forest life itself.

#### LITERATURE.

##### MRS. OLIPHANT'S "LITERARY HISTORY OF ENGLAND."

MRS. OLIPHANT'S latest work "The Literary History of England in the End of the Eighteenth and Beginning of the Nineteenth Century." 3 vols. Macmillan & Co., New York) is of great interest and value. It treats of the period of fifty years, ending with 1825, regarding it as "the awakening of a new epoch in literature, changing the very atmosphere, the scene, the firmament, and bringing in a purer moral and a higher soul." At the beginning of this period the sway of Johnson was supreme—a sway which, as she says, had given to his generation "a rugged uprightness and scorn for all meaner arts—a noble spirit which would not brook the servility to which literature had so long been bound," but a sway also which had imposed upon the language "the clumsy grandeur of his own mode of expression, overawing all beginners into imitation of those defects of his ponderous genius, which they had no better gift to redeem." It was a dreary time, although, when Johnson had departed, the great figure of Burke remained—a poet, though "without the faculty of verse," as well as a philosopher. But questions of government—of statesmanship, claimed the thoughts of this Great soul, and "the age," as Mrs. Oliphant says, "was dying away ingloriously, failing in all those manifestations of the imagination which are the heart of literature."

But the awakening was at hand: two poets, one already in the decline of life, the other in the full glory of his youth, were the true heralds of the day. "From no quarter," says our author, "was it less likely that the new impulse should come than from the rural places in which William Cowper, an invalid and recluse, sick and sad, and sometimes more deeply disabled still, hid himself from the conflicts of the world; or where Robert Burns, a young and vigorous farm laborer, went whistling after his plough along the Ayrshire furrows. They awoke, each in his covert, shadowed over with foliage and greenness, and far apart from each other, in conditions of life as different as it is possible to conceive, stretched forth each his hand to the worthy work. A hypochondriac and a ploughman! The looker-on might well have laughed at the suggestion that imperial interests of any kind were to be affected by anything they could say or do; but yet between them they set the lamp alight which was to pass to so many gifted hands and lighten all the attentive skies." Within fifteen years of the closing of the century, these two poets began their work.

With admirable skill Mrs. Oliphant traces the career of each, telling the old, but ever new, story of their lives with a marvellous freshness and vivacity. She shows, in Cowper's case, the sad circumstances, the gloomy forebodings, even the black despair, which were the accompaniments of his training, and then dwells on the unlooked-for product of all his unhappy years. "The heavy vapors melted and dispersed from the infinite sweet blueness of the heavens; he forgot himself, as if he had never been—and forgot all those miseries of the imagination through which he had stumbled blindly for years." He described nature as no one before him had described her; he became the poet of domestic life, and opened to us a new country as he glorified by his imagination "the common things that round us lie." And so, disregarding academical

rule and precedent, he went his own way, doing what Fancy bade, but seeing, with eyes as clear as truth itself, what was before him in the soft, fresh, outside world,—"breaking the spell of Pope, and opening the way to Wordsworth and all the singers that were being born while he languished and agonized."

The sixty pages which Mrs. Oliphant allots to Burns show the clearest insight and a power of entering into the spirit of the writer which is beyond praise. She shows how the great Scotch poet, utterly different as he was from his English brother, was working steadily with him, although in absolute unconsciousness of their joint mission. She speaks of Burns's early productions as pictures of Scottish life, lighting up that until then unknown land with an illumination of tender light. She dwells on what was thus done for Scotland—a work which the strong hand of Scott was soon to set further forward,—a work which made "Scotland enchanted ground to all Europe, and has made her sons proud, wherever they have gone, to claim her name." Later in her book, Mrs. Oliphant points out the unhappy fate of Ireland, that she has had no Burns and no Scott to populate her beautiful scenery with noble and gentle human beings claiming the interest of the world. It was Lowland Scotland especially that Burns brought to light, "as when the sun rises over an undiscovered land." But far more than this was done by the great Scotch poet. He, an ordinary ploughman, taught us the brotherhood of man and the duty of loving-kindness and charity, refusing to shut out from his sympathy even the "cowering, timorous beastie" in the fields. It was to his brother Gilbert that his early productions were first repeated, and the latter tells us of his hearing in this way, on a Sunday afternoon's walk, the "Cotter's Saturday Night." Alas! that there was so great a change from the spirit of those early days! Mrs. Oliphant's sketch of the downward progress is of painful interest, and throughout one feels that her comment on this short life is eminently just. "Burns," she says, "died in 1796—Cowper not till 1800. It would be hard to say which life was most tried, most unfortunate, most sad—he who stormed his life out in mid-career, or he who drank out all the dregs of mournful age."

Of the period from Burns to Wordsworth, Mr. Oliphant gives us a brilliant narrative, especially as to the chief figure, Crabbe. It is surprising how much information is imparted in these sketches or notices; exactly that is told us that is important to be known, and all in the most spirited way. The great period is reached of the coming of Wordsworth and Coleridge and Southey, followed after a short interval by another brotherhood, Byron and Shelley and Keats. These two groups are placed as it were in contrast,—the one frugal and poor and honorable, and in their youth unknown, the other, or at least Byron and Shelley, more splendidly endowed, richer, of higher fortunes, and far more unhappy. In the latter group license reigning as they breathed the soft airs of Italy—"a wonderful contrast to the stainless living and lofty teaching of the elder brotherhood among the colder lakes and mountains of the North." In her felicitous phrases, our author speaks of Wordsworth's serious, almost solemn, manhood and musing genius, of Coleridge's mystical and wayward spirit, of Southey's virtuous precision and hard-working faculty. She speaks in most true words of the immense help Wordsworth derived from his sister; she was a part of him, a second pair of eyes to see, a second and more delicate intuition to discern; she was a part not only of his life but of his imagination. He saw by her, felt through her; "at her touch the strings of the instrument began to thrill, the great melodies awoke." They took up their abode together on Wordsworth's receiving the small bequest of Raisley Calvert, in "an idyllic purity of happiness which it is delightful to think of. No warmer wishes were theirs—the world was far from them and all its concerns. The mornings and evenings, the sunsettings and dews, the sky and atmosphere, were the study and occupation of their life." It was to this first home that Coleridge came—"wafted their way by a chance breeze from heaven or kind suggestion of some wayfaring angel." Wordsworth was twenty-seven, Coleridge twenty-five. Each was quick to discern in the other great original power. The reading or repeating by each of work already accomplished followed soon, together with endless talk—Dorothy Wordsworth the one most sympathetic hearer. Of the joint publication then resolved on every one knows. Mrs. Oliphant says: "They walked about together over the downs, with their heads in the clouds, disclosing all their hopes and dreams to each other, visionary philosophers, full of the highest thoughts, as well as poets with the vision and the faculty divine in their youthful eyes. Half spectator, half inspirer, the deep-eyed rapid girl between heard and saw and felt, and enhanced every passing thought and emotion; and, with an enthusiasm which borders on extravagance, they divined, and understood, and celebrated, each other." Another writer, Dowden, has told us of the meeting, three years earlier, between Coleridge and Southey—the former with his hair parted in the middle and falling wavy upon his neck; his face, when the brooding cloud was not upon him, bright with an abundant promise—a promise vaguely told in lines of the sweet full lips, in the luminous eyes, and the forehead that was like a god's.

We can make but passing reference to Southey, but the picture which Mrs. Oliphant gives of his home has a wonderful charm for us. "Southey was always busy, but never too busy to have a cheerful greeting



for all who came, and that tender courtesy of ready attention, even to the irrelevant, which is the genius of the heart. The house, with that 'encampment of mountains' before it, and the river at its feet catching the evening lights; the book-shelves gradually spreading over all the rooms; and the happy voices and soft family commotion surrounding that heart of gentle silence and tranquillity, the study—is delightful to think of. Sorrow came to it, bitter and hard to bear; but for years a happier home, a more ideal shelter and refuge and centre of all the charities, was not on earth."

It is delightful to find that Mrs. Oliphant, in her fair but always kindly judgment, restores to our affection the unique figure of Charles Lamb. No man, she says, ever had a sweeter or more lightsome nature, and few men, even in this world of trouble, have been more heavily weighted. The pages in which she gives her careful estimate of "Elia" are of peculiar value now that the unfavorable comments of both Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle have been so widely read. One can fancy that Lamb, out of very perversity, sought to appear at his worst to these two, carrying out, in a way, the spirit of his remark that he had been trying all his life to like Scotchmen, but in vain.

Of Wilson, of De Quincey, of Jeffrey, and the Edinburgh Reviewers, there is copious and most interesting mention in these pages, and the familiar story of Scott is told at great length, but so as never in the least to weary. Mrs. Oliphant's enthusiasm, as she defends Scott from the somewhat slighting criticism which Carlyle was the first to begin, is delightful, and especially her animation as she refers to "Jeanie Deans" in her Scotch severity and purity and infinite tenderness. Other and very striking criticism follows on Scott's marvellous creations; but all of these our author says were as nothing to "the far nobler work, the chapter of heroic life which Scott was inscribing in all his weary closing days in the annals of his country."

But one could quote endlessly from these charming volumes. Much could be said of the full and glowing criticism upon Byron and Shelley, with the sad and stern judgment on the terrible facts in the life of each, of the keen comment upon Moore and Keats, and many another. Then, there are the chapters on Hallam and Mackintosh, and a host of other prose writers; last of all, Bentham—"a prophet, one of the oddest that ever moved humanity, a strange little being full of quips and cranks; in habits a recluse, though surrounded by an endless flow of society, and incapable of existing, it would seem, without a little court of dependents and admirers; in all studies but his own, destitute of so much as the capacity to understand."

Of great living writers, Mrs. Oliphant makes no mention, nor of those eminent ones who have just departed. It had evidently been her intention at the first to speak of some of these, but so much seemed to well forth from her full mind that all reasonable space was filled. Of the three volumes she has given us, there is not a page that is dull or without solid value. Her criticisms are original and striking in a high degree, and, while they are keen and sparkling, they are never unkindly. Her readers are warranted in cherishing the hope that the guidance which they have found so serviceable and so delightful may be still continued, and that the great writers of the more recent time will come under the review of this kindest and wisest of critics.

"THREE IN NORWAY."—The Scandinavian North of Europe is no longer the comparatively unknown region it was forty years ago, when European and American travellers went the round of the grand tour. Steam and the love of sport have opened up the country, and disclosed the sterling worth of the people and the beauties of their scenery. The authors of "Three in Norway, by Two of Them" (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates), have not added anything of importance to our knowledge of the people. They went to Norway to have a good time in fishing and shooting during a summer vacation. They were well assorted for their trip, and they enjoyed themselves hugely, in spite of mosquitos and other discomforts. And the two historians of the expedition have managed to describe their insignificant adventures in a way which, with the help of the many illustrations, keeps up the interest from first to last. The book is light literature, and pretends to nothing more. But it is wholesome, cheery and enjoyable, and gives a vivid idea of the mountain scenery and the weather in a Norwegian summer.

PROFESSOR PHELPS'S "MEN AND BOOKS."—In the training of the American ministry, no man has done better service than Professor Phelps, of Andover, whose "Theory of Preaching" we noticed some time back. In his "Men and Books, or Studies in Homiletics," Professor Phelps gives to the public a series of lectures introductory to the former work. In these he labors to impress upon his students the character of the culture which fits a man to enter the pulpit. It is the study of human nature and of literature. The former occupies nearly the first hundred pages of the volume, and is designed to make the preacher practical in his contact with the hearer. Of course the professor's view of the relation of preacher and hearer is determined by his view of the end of preaching. For instance, he believes very strongly in the efficacy of revivals, of periods of religious excitement, when "the great sympathetic waves of religious sensibility roll over communities and nations and races." He would have the preacher labor for this, as the farmer works for a

harvest. Yet Mr. Newman Hall remarks that in his pastorate there never was a revival, while under the ministry of Mr. Sherman, his predecessor, there were three; and that, taking year by year, there were more additions to the membership under the later ministry than the earlier. In the long run, we believe the future lies with the sects which have more faith in training than in excitement.

The author's idea of the pulpit's attitude toward society is admirable. He would have the clergyman to be the most manly, frank, and upright man in the community,—the man on whose integrity and good sense every one could rely. He would have him scholarly but not bookish, for literature is the affair of the few even in the most enlightened country, while the pulpit must speak to all, as did the Greek drama. He would have him speak as directly to the understanding and conscience as Mr. Lincoln did, and to recognize that God's methods are democratic, not fastidious. Professor Phelps sympathizes with the socialists of Germany, who turn atheist in protest against a church which is Tory and a pulpit which is effeminate. He would have him shrink from undue familiarity with the wealthy and the refined, not merely because of the danger of losing hold of other classes, but because of the narrowing influence upon himself. He would have him broad-minded enough to take hold of all social problems as a leader, and to speak to the popular conscience on every issue of the times.

The discussion of the preacher's relation to books follows much the same healthy lines. Our author insists on the danger of intellectual stagnation as fatal to pulpit power. He would have the preacher go forward on the lines of culture indicated by his college curriculum. Let him take hold of the great formative minds in the great literatures, not wasting his time on lesser men and books. Let him take up the Bible itself as literature, making it the centre of all his studies, and laboring to awaken interest in its literary as well as its doctrinal character. Above all, let him know the great books of the varied, powerful, Christian, Protestant, free literature of England and America. These should be assimilated into his being and become part of himself, that he may speak with the power and success of an American teacher and guide in the paths of religious truth.

This second part of the book surpasses the first in general interest. The estimates it contains of the value of literature, and of writers, are generally admirable. Professor Phelps has a most interesting style of statement and criticism. He overflows with illustrations which seldom or never are trite. He loves vigorous statement.

The book is admirably printed, but we notice a few misprints. Thus on page 264 we have twice "Lascari" for "Laesare," the name of the Swedish pietists ("Readers").

THE "KAATERSKILL SERIES."—A new series of novelettes, akin to the "Round Robin," "No Name," and other similar issues, is inaugurated by the publication of "A Fair Philosopher," by Henri Daugé, author of "The Georgians" (New York: Geo. W. Harlan & Co.). It seems, this time, to be not an anonymous but a pseudonymous series. There is no need of apprehending anything French and naughty because of the Gallic form of the author's name. The hand may be the hand of French masculinity, but the voice is the voice of the young American woman. The philosophy of the fair lady who gives title to the book is as gentle as the leonine roaring of "Snug the Joiner," its boldest flights only touching the edge of doubt in regard to whether personal immortality or a *Nirvana*-like absorption into the Infinite shall await her after death. More important than the young lady's philosophizing, so far as securing appreciative readers for the "Kaaterskill Series" is concerned, are the love affairs of herself and her not less attractive sister, which, through sufficient misunderstandings and troubles to slightly ripple the course of true love, flow gently to a successful and pleasant termination. The fair philosopher writes tragically of herself: "I always think—I always reflect—it is a curse of mine." It is, at least, a curse which need not fall heavily upon her readers.

"NORODOM, KING OF CAMBODIA."—Historical and archæological romance is so much the order of the day, that a special welcome may be accorded to one which will throw light upon the history of Ancient Cambodia, an empire whose architectural remains still attest so remarkable a degree of civilization and power. The reader who, with excellent appetite for ancient history, may in its behalf undertake the perusal of "Norodom, King of Cambodia. A Romance of the East" (by Frank McGloin. New York: D. Appleton & Co.), may there acquire the following remarkable information, to wit: That in prehistoric times there ruled in Cambodia a very bad king married to a very good queen; that the latter, through her very virtues, became inimical to a very objectionable young man named *Mahaqua*, who thereupon devoted himself to the destruction of both king and queen, and being unable to accomplish it in any ordinary way, had recourse to the *King of the Demons*, whose abode he visited, mounted upon the back of an awful steed, compounded of dromedary and bat, and whose assistance he secured by the promise of his own not very valuable soul; that in the efforts of the *Demon King* to accomplish his share of the bargain, incidentally occurred that wreck of Ancient Cambodia which its ruined temples and palaces still attest; the good queen, constantly escaping, meanwhile, by

such means as those by which Harlequin evades Clown and Pantaloon; that the villain, his female accomplice and his treasures, were finally whisked off into space, where the gold deposited itself in the milky way and the evil-doers were flattened upon the surface of the Moon, where they can still be seen on any fine moonlight night. And that is what Mr. Frank McGloin knows about the history of Ancient Cambodia.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE PUDDLEFORD PAPERS; OR HUMORS OF THE WEST. By H. H. Riley. Pp. 386. \$1.00. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

A TIGHT SQUEEZE; OR THE ADVENTURES OF A GENTLEMAN, who on a Wager of \$10,000 undertook to go from New York to New Orleans in Three Weeks, Without Money, as a Professional Tramp. By "Staats." Pp. 282. \$1.00. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

SOCIAL EQUALITY; A SHORT STUDY IN A MISSING SCIENCE. By William Hurrell Mallock. Pp. 212. \$1.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE publishers of the AMERICAN REPRINT of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, announce, with great satisfaction, to the patrons of that work, the early issue of the fourteenth volume, which is now in active preparation. The numerous and valuable contributions to this volume will be produced, as heretofore, in their entirety without the slightest change or abridgment of the original.

The owners of the *Industrial Review*, of this city, have also become the proprietors of the *International Review*, of New York. The field occupied by the two publications is altogether different, and they will be continued distinctly, the editorial direction of the *International* being, as now, in the hands of Messrs. Porter and Gannett.

"Some fresh light," says a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is thrown upon the family of Mrs. Carlyle by the 'testament dative' of John Welsh, of Craigenputtock, her grandfather, which has been unearthed during the past week in the Commissariat Register of Dumfries. John Welsh died in 1722, and his testament dative and inventory are recorded on the 12th of June of the same year. His household effects are valued at £27 os. 2d. sterling, including £11 the estimated value of his live stock, which consisted of thirty-four ewes and lambs, thirteen old yell sheep, ten hogs, a cow, and a stirk. Mr. Welsh's household goods, valued at £16, consisted of bed and bedding, and of plain articles of 'ben'-house and kitchen furniture."

Professor Minto is preparing an article on John Stuart Mill for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, which will contain some particulars hitherto unpublished concerning Mill's connection with the *Reader* and his life at Avignon.

The September *Century* has an article by Mr. Gratz Van Rensselaer, in which he describes the original of Walter Scott's character of *Rebecca* in "Ivanhoe." Miss Rebecca Gratz, the daughter of an honorable Jewish family in Philadelphia, was the lady in question. She was born March, 1781; she was never married, and she was singularly beautiful. "Her eyes were of exquisite shape, large, black, and lustrous; her figure was graceful, and her carriage was marked by quiet dignity—attractions which were heightened by elegant and winning manners." When young she enjoyed the regard of a gentlemen of character, position, and wealth, whose passion was "devotedly returned," but he was a conscientious Christian, she a devoted believer in the ancient creed of Israel, circumstances which proved an insuperable barrier to their union. Many of her younger days were passed with the Hoffmans in New York; she knew the literary wits of Salmagundi, and her dearest friend was Matilda Hoffman. During Miss Hoffman's illness she was her constant companion, and she shared with the family the cares of the sick-bed. When Irving was with Scott at Abbotsford he described to him "her wonderful beauty, related the story of her firm adherence to her religious faith under the most trying circumstances, and particularly illustrated her loveliness of character and zealous philanthropy." Scott, though writing "Rob Roy" at that time, was always revolving in his mind the story of "Ivanhoe," and at once determined to introduce a Jewish female character and to name her Rebecca. He afterward forwarded to Irving his first copy of the book, and in a letter asked how he liked the picture of his friend. Miss Gratz was informed of the circumstance by Irving, but she would seldom acknowledge it to her friends, and when pressed with the subject would change the topic of conversation. In many points the resemblance between her and the character is said by Mr. Van Rensselaer to be "closely marked." A portrait of Miss Gratz, after a miniature by Malbone, is printed with the article.

Tourgueneff, the Russian novelist, who has been seriously unwell during the past four months, writes to the St. Petersburg *Strana*, under date July 22, explaining that the disease from which he suffers is angina pectoris; "I feel," he says, "a constant racking pain in my breast, which increases at night to that degree that it deprives me of sleep. I can neither stand nor walk without mechanical aid, and it is next to impossible for me to take a drive out. My appetite, meanwhile, is good, and I have no fever; but I am virtually chained to the spot, and it is impossible to foresee when it may end. This is specially trying to me just now, as I had intended, and there was an urgent necessity for my, visiting Russia this year."

We take the following from the New York *Tribune*: "George William Curtis in 1855 became a silent partner in the business and firm of Dix, Edwards & Co., the publishers of *Putnam's Monthly*. He invested \$10,000 in the concern, but had no part in its management. Two years later the firm failed, and Mr. Curtis, through some informality in drawing up the articles of partnership, was declared to be legally responsible for a portion of its debts. Many of his friends held that he was in no way bound beyond the \$10,000, and urged him to test the question in the courts. Mr. Curtis re-

fused, although his decision involved the assumption by him of a debt of \$100,000. He surrendered all his property. In sixteen years, by most arduous labor, writing and lecturing, he paid the last dollar of his debt."

Miss Frances Power Cobbe's new book, "The Peak in Darien," will be republished here, by arrangement, by George H. Ellis, Boston. Under this rather unfortunate and misleading title, the work contains "an octave of essays touching concerns of the soul and body," in which Miss Cobbe lays about her, in her vigorous style, blows at Materialism, Atheism, Pessimism, Vivisection, and is especially severe upon the Medical Profession. The essay which gives the title to the book, "The Peak in Darien: the Riddle of Death," is an intensely interesting account of the testimony of dying persons who have seemed to look out from that isthmus between two worlds upon the sea of Eternity, even as Balboa from "the peak in Darien" looked out upon the great ocean of the Pacific.

Being forewarned by title and motto how light and airy are the weapons stored in this little book ("Bird Bolts: Shots on the wing," by Francis Tiffany. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis), the reader can take pleasure in the skill with which they are thrown and the surety with which they hit their mark without quarrelling with them for not being of the weight and calibre of cannon balls. The philosophy of these pleasant essays is light and airy, but very good philosophy for all that, and we are glad to see them solidified from nebulous newspaper matter into book form.

#### ART NOTES.

The London *Magazine of Art* generalizes about American work as follows: "American artists seem to be divided even more sharply than the English into the two camps of old and new. Their differences are extreme—the bygone work being perhaps even more inartificial and inelegant, and that which is educated being more expert and complete than the corresponding achievements of Englishmen."

For the ornamentation of the grand staircase at the Luxembourg Palace, Paris, eight pieces of tapestry are now being executed at the Gobelins, and four at the Beauvais manufactory.

Robert Browning has been sitting for a bust to Henrietta Montalba, a talented young sister of Miss Clara Montalba, the painter whose Venetian sketches and oil-paintings have made their mark at the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor. Another sister, Hilda by name, is already famous in painting.

Hans Makart is working diligently at the frescoes for the Museum of Vienna. The pictures are to be allegorical representations of the different schools of painting.

The last design executed by "Phiz" (Hablot K. Brown), whose death was recently chronicled, was a frontispiece for a book now issuing in London, with the title, "A Salad of Stray Leaves."

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

—A Greenback State Convention, at Boston, on Friday, nominated a full ticket headed by Gen. B. F. Butler, for Governor.

—A session of the American Forestry Congress was held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at Montreal, Canada. It was largely attended, and a number of interesting papers were read. Hon. Geo. B. Loring was elected President, on Wednesday.

—The funeral of U. S. Senator B. H. Hill, of Georgia, took place on Saturday, at Atlanta.

—A special but somewhat informal meeting of the Cabinet was held at President Arthur's house in New York, on Monday. On Tuesday the President proceeded to Newport.

—Returns from all the counties in Kentucky show the vote for Appellate Clerk stands: Henry (Dem.), 117,907; Jacob (Ind. and Rep.), 75,511. Henry's majority, 41,869.

—The Alabama Legislature will stand: Senate, 31 Democrats, 2 Opposition; House, 79 Democrats, 21 Opposition.

—Secretary Chandler, of the Navy Department, who is on an official visit to the Navy Yards, was at the Brooklyn yard on Monday.

—A London telegram on the 20th says: The steamer Hope, commanded by Sir Allen Young, C. B., which left here in June last in search of the crew of the steamer Eira, has arrived at Peterhead with the entire crew of that vessel. The Hope picked them up in Mahotshikin Straits, Nova Zembla, on the 3d of August, they having lost their ship on Franz Josef Land, and journeyed in boats to the straits through the ice. Mr. Leigh Smith, commander of the Eira expedition, gives the following account of its experience:

July 13th, 1881, we steamed through pack ice, and ten days later sighted Franz Josef Land. We proceeded to Cape Ludlow, which was close to the pack, to the northward. On August 2d, 1881, we went up Nightingale Sound, and thence to Eira harbor, and erected a storehouse. On the 16th we started east to look for the Jeanette, but was unable to pass Berents Hook. On August 21st the Eira got nipped between a land floe and pack ice, a mile east of Cape Flora, and sank before we were able to save many stores. We built a hut on Cape Flora of turf and stones and covered it with sails. We wintered there, and during the whole time no signs of scurvy appeared. Twenty-nine walruses and thirty-six bears were killed and eaten. We left Cape Flora June 21st, 1882, in four boats, sailed eighty miles without seeing any ice, and reached Nova Zembla on August 2d.

—The small-pox is reported as prevailing seriously at Cape Town, Africa. The yellow fever continues very bad at the two cities on the lower Rio Grande, Brownsville and Matamoras, and new cases and deaths are reported daily.

—At the session, in New York, Tuesday, of the Society for Promotion of Agricultural Science, Hon. George B. Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered an address on conserving and extending the forests of the United States and Canada. It was agreed to memorialize the Governments of the United States and Canada on the necessity of effectually protecting the public forests against fires.



—The Democratic State Convention of Delaware, at Dover, on Tuesday, nominated Charles C. Stockley for Governor, and Charles B. Lore, for Congress.

—The "Independent Republicans" of Maine, at a meeting on Tuesday, nominated a State ticket, with Warren N. Vinton for Governor. They endorsed Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., one of the regular Republican candidates, for Congress. They announce a reform platform.

—Despatches from Jackson, Mich., say that, after a debate in the Democratic State Convention lasting all of Wednesday afternoon, the proposition for fusion with the Greenbackers was carried by a large majority. By this proposition the State ticket will be divided between the two parties, the Greenbackers getting the Governor.

—A "Free Thinkers' National Convention" held its first sessions on Wednesday at Watkins Glen, N. Y., at which 500 delegates were present, representing most of the Northern and some of the Southern States and Canada. The subject of establishing a Free Thought College was referred to a committee, of which Col. Ingersoll was chairman.

### DRIFT.

—The Iron and Steel Institute hold an autumn meeting in Vienna this year, from Tuesday, September 19th, to the 23d.

—M. Saint Paul has offered the French Academy of Medicine a sum of 25,000 francs to found a prize for the discovery of a cure for diphtheria. The competition is open to all the world, and not confined to the medical profession.

—The French Association for the Advancement of Science meets this year at La Rochelle, on the 24th inst., for its eleventh session. M. Janssen is the president-elect. There will be excursions to the places where oysters and mussels are cultivated. Deep-sea dredging will take place on board the *Ardisnade*, under the direction of Professor Giard, of Lille. The Channel Tunnel is among the subjects set down for discussion.

—Italian papers announce the discovery a short time since at Dorgali, in the island of Sardinia, of a great stalactite cave. Fifteen galleries have been already traced. In one of them is a row of pillars like white marble, and the floor is generally smooth, resembling the finest basalt. When lit up with torches the combinations and varieties of colors are wonderfully beautiful.

—Dr. Schliemann has had to relinquish his investigations at Hisarlik in consequence of interference from the Turkish authorities. For further research he would have been obliged to make some survey of the surrounding country, and the authorities would permit no measurements on the shores of the Hellespont. Dr. Schliemann, however, returns to Berlin with a good collection of antiquities.

—An important literary and scientific discovery is announced from Salonica. The works of the celebrated physician, Galen, which were supposed to be lost, have been discovered by M. Papageorges. They are in manuscript; date from the fifteenth century, and appear to have originally formed 248 sheets; 144 are in good condition, 24 are mutilated or worm-eaten, and 80 are missing.

—An Italian committee, of which Captain Baratieri is president, has been formed to promote the scheme of Signor Carlo Cesare Benzi and Lieut. U. Grifoni, who propose to explore Eastern Equatorial Africa. Signor C. Gregori intends to devote his energies to a thorough examination of the valley of the Hawash, and the African Society of Milan is about to despatch an agent to Harar.

—United States Consul Gifford, at La Rochelle, France, writes that the production in France of genuine brandy from white wine has substantially ceased, on account of the failure of the vine, and, he asserts, the greater part of the brandy now sold is prepared from alcohol obtained from grain, potatoes or beets. He closes with the statement that "all French brandy might properly and, perhaps, ought to be excluded from the United States on sanitary grounds."

—Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, whose "Recollections" were recently published by the Blackwoods, pleasantly recalls his acquaintance with Bayard Taylor. "I complimented him," he says, "upon the excellent manner in which he spoke English, which was surprising for a foreigner. 'But I am not a foreigner,' he said. 'Well, a German, then.' 'But I am not a German.' I tried various other nationalities, but without success, when he said, 'Is there no other nation but that small island of yours that talks English?' I said, 'How stupid of me! Of course you are an American, and Bayard Taylor,' to which he confessed. The purity with which he spoke English and the careful grammatical construction of his sentences, along with the total absence of any accent, led me at first to think that he was neither English nor American. He was a most charming companion. I never met a man with more versatile talent or greater powers of fascination. As a conversationalist I should say he was almost unrivalled. His powers of memory were also prodigious. He used often to recite to us whole poems in the Norse language. With every dialect he seemed to be familiar, in German especially so. At the Vienna Exhibition he spoke for an hour or so in that language on some public occasion."

—The *Financial Chronicle* has compiled the July earnings of fifty-four railroads, and finds them to be \$20,879,770 on 43,977 miles, against \$19,101,973 on 38,879 miles of track in 1881. The amounts are in reality a fraction higher. On forty-eight roads, the gross earnings from January 1st to July 31st were \$135,115,023, against \$116,973,912 in 1881. The increase in July is in part due to the new crop, as will appear from comparisons with June. The increase for the year is probably due to the general activity of the country, and may be expected to become much larger during the five months ending December 31st. Only seven roads out of the forty-eight report a decrease of \$893,885, all told. It happens at this moment that the farmers ship but little grain, and consequently that a temporary reaction is felt by the railroads. But there can be no reasonable doubt that for the rest of this year the transportation business will be enormous.

—The Texas Legislature passed a law requiring all railroads in the State to charge for passenger fare not more than three cents a mile. The law went into operation August 4th. One company's passenger fare schedule reads thus: "All tickets at the rate of three cents a mile. No half-fare tickets shall be sold. Children of five years and over shall pay full fare; under five years they go free. Exact change is to be made in the sale of tickets, and to accomplish this the road will place coppers in circulation of the denomination of one, two and three cents. All half-fare, mileage and local excursion tickets are to be called in, and no more passes issued."

—The arrangements are now practically complete of the new African expedition which is to be organized at Zanzibar in the spring of 1883 by Mr. Joseph Thomson for the Geographical Society. Mr. Thomson is to start from Mombas, a port to the north of Zanzibar, thence he will ascend Kilimandjaro, a mountain which but one European has yet ascended.

—The extent to which the manufacture of locomotives is now carried on in the United States may be gathered from the figures given below. There are now 15 locomotive works in the United States, with a capacity of from 8 to 50 engines per month. In 1881 they turned out in round numbers 3,700 locomotives. Add to this 300 built by railroad companies, and we have at least 4,000 new engines constructed during the year, besides those rebuilt. At the commencement of last year there were, speaking roughly, 18,000 locomotives running on the 94,000 miles of railway in the Union, or an average of about one engine to every five miles. If, as is probable, the new railway construction this year reaches 10,000 miles, this average would call for 2,000 new engines. The life of a locomotive is estimated by manufacturers to average from 15 to 20 years. The latter figure is probably more nearly correct, as the improved condition of American railways has prolonged the existence of engines considerably. At this rate, about 1,000 new engines per year would be required to keep good the reduction by decay. Adding this to the 2,000 presumably required this year for the increased mileage, we find that about 3,000 new engines will be demanded.

—Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, in his article on political assessments in the *North American Review* for September, gives a number of facts showing the hardships caused by them. He knows the head of a family, who hesitates between defying Hubbell and taking a meaner tenement; of a boy at evening school who has been "black-mailed" of \$3, while wearing a suit given in charity, and of a son who has been "pillaged" of \$17, when furniture of his mother, whom he supports, was in pawn. From Philadelphia he learns of a fresh case of a man in the Post Office on a salary of \$800; his Federal tax is \$16; his State tax, \$20; his ward tax, \$5—in all, \$41, or 5 per cent. of his salary. Some there are, he doubts not, who are ready to pay, but among them are included "the born flunkies, the adroit schemers, the disciplined henchmen," such as are everywhere found in the tenant class, as in England, where they are foremost when a young landlord comes of age, or a baby is born to him; forming processions, firing guns, collecting assessments for presents, but always expecting and generally getting a rich reward.

—The City Physician of Vienna, Dr. Kammerer, has addressed a report to the magistrates of that city on the dangers which threaten the health and life of the population, through animals affected with tuberculosis. The victims are insidiously struck down, says Dr. Kammerer, through two of the most important articles of daily diet—milk and meal. The milk of cows with tuberculosis acts as an unconscious vaccination upon adults and children who partake of it, and in the case of the latter the seed of tuberculosis is being imperceptibly sown amongst thousands in the great towns. Dr. Kammerer regards infection by this channel as being quite as fruitful a source of the disease amongst the young as heredity, to which it is usually traced. He regards it as exceedingly doubtful whether boiling or roasting ever so thoroughly can effectually eradicate the germs of infection in the flesh of tuberculous animals.

—Not long since, a printing-press was founded in Constantinople under the patronage of Osman Bey, Second Chamberlain to the Sultan, for the purpose of reproducing the chief works of Mussulman historians and theologians at a price that would render them accessible to the great mass of the followers of Islam. The first instalment of this series has been already issued by the press, and is appropriately a copy of the Koran.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### "DO WE NEED A SENATE?"

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

In your issue of the 12th of August, my attention was drawn to an article under the above caption. Your correspondent has, no doubt, been reading the recent reports—official and non-official—of the latest census statistics, and seeing the rapid and constantly increasing wealth, population, and manufacturing interests of the South, he naturally feels aggrieved at the future prospects of Northern lordism and dominion in our political and financial circles.

He says: "If you ask any school-boy what is our form of government, he will answer, a government of the people through its representatives." And so it is, or should be, if the patriotism of our public men was above reproach. Your correspondent takes the position that nineteen States of the Union, with a population of less than ten millions of people, should have less representation in the Senate than the nineteen States with a population of nearly forty millions; in other words, he maintains that the representation should be made upon a *pro rata* basis of State population. But he confounds the *spirit* of the Constitution with the prevailing great moral ideas of one great moral party. He says, "Although forced into an implied contradiction of its own words by granting to the States equal power in the Senate, yet in its preamble the Constitution declares, in express terms, 'that we the people'—not we the States—do ordain and establish this Constitution."

*Not we the States!* That is exactly the view we take of the subject under discussion, and we hold that the two Senators accredited to each and every State of the Union represent the people of the Nation collectively, just as much so as they represent the States individually. That was the object of the framers of the Constitution in creating a Senate. The delegates of the people in the Senate drew no dividing line on questions of national interest, because as a body they represent the people of the nation collectively, and not merely as the representatives of thirty-five millions of people, nor as representatives of something less than fifteen millions.

If the people of this country be united under one government, I am at a loss to understand why your correspondent insists upon a constitutional division of its people, with thirty-five millions on one side, and fifteen millions on the other. I believe that his arguments would have been clothed with more force, if he had stated that fifty millions of people constituted this great nation, instead of marking out the population of States to suit his argument, and to determinate what he is pleased to call equal representation.

As to his proposition to abolish the higher branch of our National Council, I can only reply that the question is an open one, and subject to very elaborate argument. But, as the question is not yet on the political tapis, I think that it is premature to bring it before the public now.

Houma, Louisiana.

OLIO JUNIUS.

## THE DESCENT OF ESTATES.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

Your article in the issue of August 19th upon Primogeniture, does not in my opinion give a clear idea of the real state of the law of real estate in England.

The law of England casts real estate upon the oldest male, only in the event of the ancestor dying without will. This is not by any means the cause of the accumulation of land in the hands of the few. Nor would the entailing of estates have the effect but for the custom of making family settlements. It is a common error that the entailing of an estate *ex necessitate* preserves the land from father to son, but such is not the case. For centuries, by a fictitious suit called a common recovery, a tenant in tail could bar the entail, and thus defeat the expectation of his heir. This lasted until 1833, when Parliament provided that, by a simple deed enrolled in the Court of Chancery, the tenant in tail could bar the entail. The custom of making family settlements, however, prevents a spendthrift ancestor from depriving his heirs of their succession. For instance, upon the arrival of the oldest son at his majority, for whom a similar settlement had been made, and who is seized of but a life-estate in the land, with the remainder entailed upon the son, the father and the son join and break the entail. Before the time the remainder man reached his majority he was powerless to dissent. The father, having but a life-estate, could only deal with his life-estate. They together immediately make a new settlement and entail the property upon the grandson to be born, perhaps the son consenting to take an estate for life only, the enjoyment to be postponed until after his father's death. Thus for another generation the estate is protected both against voluntary and involuntary transfers.

It is apparent that a change of the law so as to make an equal distribution in cases of intestacy would have but little effect; it would take many years to change public sentiment, even if much could not be said in favor of the present condition of land tenure. This is part of the very existence of the English monarchy. The land tenure keeps up the House of Lords, the bulwark from time immemorial between anarchy on the one side and despotism on the other.

ALBERT L. WILSON.

Overbrook, Philadelphia, August 22d.

## NEWSPAPERS IN MAINE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

In a late issue of THE AMERICAN an article on Maine politics, under "Review of the Week," contained an error as to the position of the newspapers supporting respectively the Greenback and Fusion movements.

The *Enquirer* was formerly Solon Chase's paper. It has endorsed, and still endorses, Governor Plaisted and the entire Fusion ticket. The *Messenger* is, as it has been called, "a cheap chromo paper," is published in Bangor, and was first started by some parties who took exception to the doings of the proprietors of *The Freeholder*, the regular Greenback and Fusion paper. It (the *Messenger*) has been in existence but a few months, was started as a personal matter, and was not considered of enough importance for the Fusionists to buy, when offered for sale, one paper being deemed sufficient for our little city; and *The Freeholder* was the one considered important.

Bangor, Me., August 22d.

A. C. P.

## FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, August 24.

THE stock market, during the past week, has been generally dull, with very little speculative activity. No important change in the general business situation has taken place, and there are no signs of any. On the whole the crop prospects continue good; the threshing of the wheat in the Northwest shows a somewhat larger yield per acre, and a better quality than had been expected, though the estimate as to both was placed high. The corn is generally doing well, and if the autumn frosts do not come unusually early, it will make a good yield. The bank of England last week raised its discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent., and this is understood to mean that the bank intends to take its usual measures to prevent a loss of specie from its vaults. These availed it nothing, however, during 1880 and 1881, when the enormous balance of trade in favor of this country compelled the shipment of specie this way to settle the account. It may now have a greater effect, because our sales of breadstuffs, cotton, and provisions are not likely to be so great, proportionately, as they were eighteen months ago, and also because the importations of foreign goods are so extremely large. One of the influences exerted by the raising of the English rate of discount is to force the holders of merchandize in England to throw it on the market and so cheapen it and cause its export to this country. The reports of American railroads are generally favorable, showing an increase of business, and larger earnings both gross and net.

The following were the closing prices (sales), of leading stocks, in the Philadelphia market, yesterday: Northern Pacific, common, 49¼; ditto, preferred, 91¼; Northern Central Railroad, 51½; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 30¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, (buyer 30 days,) 62¾; Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western Railroad, 21½; Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, (buyer 3 days,) 28¼; Lehigh Navigation, 43¼; United Companies of New Jersey, 190. The market at the close was officially quoted "unsettled."

The closing quotations of principal stocks in the New York market, yesterday, were as follows:

Chicago and Northwestern, common, 145; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 167; Canada Southern, 63½; Central Pacific, 92¾; Colorado Coal, 44; Columbus, C. and I. C., 11½; Delaware and Hudson, 116¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 142¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 61; Erie and Western, 39; East Tennessee, common, 10¾; East Tennessee, preferred, 18; Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, 85; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 93; Indianapolis,

Bloomington and Western, 43¼; Kansas and Texas, 38½; Lake Shore and M. Southern, 113¼; Louisville and Nashville, 73¼; Michigan Central, 98; M. & St. Paul, 122¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 136½; Mobile and Ohio, 22¼; Manhattan Railway, 53½; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 89½; Missouri Pacific, 106¾; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 56½; Memphis and Charleston, 58; New York Central, 133¾; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 38½; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 54½; New York, Ontario and Western, 25¾; New Jersey Central, 78¼; Nashville and Chattanooga, 63½; Ohio and Mississippi, 37¾; Ohio Central, 17¼; Pacific Mail, 44¼; Peoria, Decatur and Ev., 34½; Rochester and Pittsburg, 26; Richmond and Danville, 115; St. Paul and Omaha, 53¾; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 112¼; Texas Pacific, 50¾; Union Pacific, 115½; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 35¾; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 64¾; West. Union, 89¾.

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the New York market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881, con., 3½	101¼	101½
United States 5s, 1881, con., 3½	101¼	101¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered,	113½	113¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon,	114¾	114¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	119¾	119¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	119¾	119¾
United States currency 6s, 1895,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	130	

The New York banks, in their statement on last Saturday, showed a further diminution of reserve to the extent of nearly two millions of dollars (1,945,175), though they held still \$1,887,175 in excess of the legal requirement. The chief items in the statement were as follows:

	August 12.	August 19.	Differences.
Loans,	\$336,916,200	\$338,415,400	Inc. \$1,499,200
Specie,	60,405,100	59,338,300	Dec. 1,066,800
Legal tenders,	23,962,600	22,963,300	Dec. 999,300
Deposits,	322,141,600	321,657,900	Dec. 483,700
Circulation,	18,204,100	18,131,000	Dec. 73,100

The banks of Philadelphia also showed a loss in reserve, the principal items in their statement being as follows:

	August 12.	August 19.	Differences.
Loans,	\$76,674,768	\$76,723,326	Inc. \$48,558
Reserve,	\$20,456,729	19,648,749	Dec. 807,980
Deposits,	54,907,805	54,353,254	Dec. 554,551
Circulation,	9,436,352	9,418,470	Dec. 17,882
Clearings,	46,385,803	48,238,615	Inc. 1,852,812
Balances,	6,802,942	7,410,651	Inc. 607,709

The export of specie, last week, amounted to \$298,435.90, the whole of it being silver, and chiefly American bars. All went to Europe except \$4,500 to Porto Rico.

The statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie, for July, 1882, as compared with the same month in 1881, shows

An increase in gross earnings of	\$368,732
An increase in expenses of	212,610
An increase in net earnings of	\$156,122
The seven months of 1882, as compared with the same period in 1881, show	
An increase in gross earnings of	\$1,465,741
An increase in expenses of	2,116,651
A decrease in net earnings of	\$650,910

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the seven months of 1882 show a surplus over all liabilities of \$215,690, being a decrease as compared with the same period in 1881 of \$1,543,181. There is a decided improvement shown in this part of the Pennsylvania's lines. Their deficiency was \$57,987 for the four months ending with April 30, and was increased to \$159,543 by the losses in May; the June business reduced it to \$120,657, showing a gain of \$38,886; and now the July deficiency makes up the deficiency entirely, and shows \$215,690 surplus for seven months, proving July's net earnings on the western lines to be \$336,347. This improvement is chiefly due, of course, to the establishment of the higher rates for through freight, and the remaining months of the year will doubtless continue the same showing.

Accounts from London seem to establish the certainty that Mr. Gowen, the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, has been able to sell the \$13,500,000 deferred income bonds, which was the amount that he wished to place. It is known that the Company's financial condition is improved, and that much needed improvements in road-bed and equipment are going forward.

About \$2,800,000 new Tennessee bonds have been actually issued, but many more are signed and ready for delivery. Over \$8,000,000 old bonds have been turned in for exchange.

It is estimated that by the grain barge lines there can be moved from the towns on the Upper Mississippi from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels per week at a cost, taking the river and ocean freight through to Liverpool, of several cents per bushel less than the charge for the same service through the direct routes eastward by way of North Atlantic ports. The importance of the river carriage of grain, however, is impaired by two facts—the closing of the Upper Mississippi by ice, in winter, and the prevalence of low water between St. Louis and Cairo in ordinary summers.



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## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE.
REVIEW OF THE WEEK, . . . . .	305
EDITORIALS:	
America and her Critics, . . . . .	308
Hubbell's Assessment Effrontery, . . . . .	309
The Burglary of Corea, . . . . .	310
WEEKLY NOTES, . . . . .	310
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Belgian and English Poor Relief, . . . . .	311
A Family of Painters, . . . . .	312
The Sabot Makers, . . . . .	312
LITERATURE:	
Mrs. Oliphant's "Literary History of Eng- land," . . . . .	314
"Three in Norway," . . . . .	315
Professor Phelps's "Men and Books," . . . . .	315
The "Kaaterskill Series," . . . . .	315
"Norodom, King of Cambodia," . . . . .	315
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED, . . . . .	316
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, . . . . .	316
ART NOTES, . . . . .	316
NEWS SUMMARY, . . . . .	316
DRIFT, . . . . .	317
COMMUNICATIONS:	
Do We Need a Senate? . . . . .	317
The Descent of Estates, . . . . .	318
Newspapers in Maine, . . . . .	318
FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW, . . . . .	318

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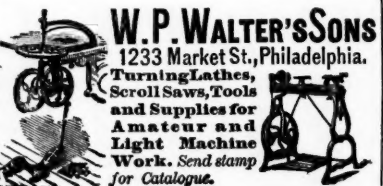
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